TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa :—" Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,479—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
‡ CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	13th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4115	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Broun	5th Oct.
‡ CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gedd	19th "
‡ SUTLEJ	4295	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7599	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4153	R. Cheyne	16th "
‡ SUTLEJ	4295	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked ‡ proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.
Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Combay, 22th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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MARIA THERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
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S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 14th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 12th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, about the 12th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 21st September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique Beira and Inhambane.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September, 1895. Agents.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S STEAMER "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GEUSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
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Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.
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IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intenting purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.
It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.
For further particulars apply to
माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
i.e. MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.
Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

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FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
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One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
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JUST UNPACKED.
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AN EIGHT-ANNA BOTTLE OF
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Will make about THREE and A-HALF GALLONS of perfectly HARMLESS and Exceedingly POWERFUL
DISINFECTING FLUID.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Bottles : As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1-12.
To be had everywhere, but see that the Manufacturer's Trade Mark is on the Label and Wrappers as well as our own Name, without which it is not Genuine.
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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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JULIUS BLÜTHNER.
OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER PIANOS have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.
It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent BLUTHNER GRANDS spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.
A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into the UPRIGHTS and the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
HAVE just unpacked a fresh supply of Oilmanstores from the very best Makers.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

SACRED CONCERT,

THIS EVENING, AT 8-45.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 14th and 16th September, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 1,935 Tons, Captain H. Elliot, will sail for CALCUTTA direct on the 14th September 1895.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Early Offers invited.

For full particulars apply to

BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI,
"Poona Observer," Press.

Poona, 10th Sept., 1895.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Twelve (12) per Share has been declared, free of Income-tax, and is payable to the Registered Shareholders on and after the 12th September, 1895.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERES,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In Accordance with a Resolution passed at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 11th Day of September, 1895, a DIVIDEND of Rupees Eleven per Share, being 11 per cent. on the paid up Capital, free of Income-tax, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on and after 17th September, 1895, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 11th Day of September, 1895, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Hingolee Press Company, Ld.

Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, Tenders for the Supply of 500 tons of Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam TEAK LOGS for Delivery at the rate of 250 tons per Month, commencing 1st October 1895.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th September, 1895.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th Day of September, 1895, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company upto 30th June 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 8th October, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upto 30th June, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 12 NOON, on FRIDAY, the 20th Day of September, 1895, for the Supply of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade and Water Departments.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. One, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 250 (Two hundred and fifty), to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd September, 1895.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following :—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8 0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Main-spring	15 0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16 0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4 0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6 8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25 0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
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AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

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BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

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44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 61, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (83, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	3 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4 per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, &c.

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Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, (Bombay) and at 21, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY :—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT, D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

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CHAIRMAN.
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THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ST. MARTIN'S BLUE CHALK.—This Chalk only is used by JOHN ROBERTS, Frank Ives, Jacob Schaeffer, and M. Vignaux, and is acknowledged to be the best ever known. A Miss-One Impossible. Price Rs. 5 per Dozen. Sole Agents, JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
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Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature.

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he used the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE ; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating commenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formulæ is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents :—Calcutta : BATHGATE & Co. Bombay : TREACHER & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona : TREACHER & Co. Allahabad : LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla : PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli : BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon : DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi : MR. K. SHEPHERD.

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ALCOOL DE MENTHE

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLÈS.

Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 = "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,925,000 = "	78,50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

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Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	12 pr. ct.	1,445½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & L.E. Mgo	10,000 / 12,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	12. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£64 to 65
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	705
Anglo-Indian Jute	1,245	100	100	Nil	46
Ashoka S & W Co, Ld (Belgaum)	571	00	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	880
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	600
Bombay New Hemal Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Dhanraj Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	30	1,020
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Ry. of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Cowasaughi Mills	500	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs16	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	760
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	505
Dhon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Empress	5,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	880
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	634
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	290
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	210 xd
Jeejeebhoy Bahadoor	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	378
Khatau Makanjee	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khatau Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	900
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	242 xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,155
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	150	3,175
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guiberga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manook jee M. Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,755
Manugon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	175
Merarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,285
Mysore S & W Co Ld	4,000	£ 250 / £ 50	£ 250 / £ 50	Nil / dvd	44 / par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	615
Prasidency Mills Co, Ld	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800 xd
Rajon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030 xd
Ramoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,375
Shahjore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,450
Scoonderias	750	1,000	1,000	35	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	295
Sun Mills	1,200	250	250	15 12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	665
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	830
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	30	550
Vaniashunker Lakhmishun ker C Mill Co, Ld	900	900	900	15	801
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
L P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
G.I.P. & C.L.R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar Printing Co	200	1,250	1,250	70	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kirkee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332
Bombay Cotton Depot's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	1,000	125	125	15	155
Broach City Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co, Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,500	1,500	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Govt	150	8,500	500	80	1,150
Presch	300	500	500	25	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Stiwell Press Co, Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Madura Coimbatore Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Narandas	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	974
Morozell Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	1,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Saraswathy (Military)	500	500	75	20	680
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	260	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co, Ld	377	300	all	15	210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	90	1,142

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	74 / 12	60
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,440
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	30	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	3 pr. ct.	2·0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	30	225
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	2,93	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	300	175	21	330 xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	101
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	495 x.d.
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,050
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	7	108 xd
Tolambers Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	12 3 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	33-10 "
Fine Bar Gold, old	"	28-5 "
Do. do. new	"	28-3
Australia bar Gold	"	28-3
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-4
Sovereigns	"	17-15
Do. Drmons	"	17-14
Silver T	"	97-4
Do. 1/4	"	97-8
Carolus	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
Spanish Piece	"	338-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, Rangers *vs.* Welsh Regiment, 5 p.m.
Sacred Concert, Wesleyan Church, Colaba, 8-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of London left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Formosa entered, and the steamer Brindisi left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mahe, Seychelles, Mozambique, Chindi, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Goa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,834, the daily average being 188. The total number of new patients was 899.

A LOCAL HONOUR.—Dr. H. J. Dadysett, who is practising in Bombay as a specialist for diseases of the ear, throat, nose, and skin, has been nominated a Member of the Dermatological Society of Germany. Dr. Dadysett is the first native on this side of India to have the honour to be nominated by a Society of Specialists for Diseases of the Skin.

BURGLARY AT FRERE ROAD.—Mr. T. Drewet, of Messrs. Drewet, Chowna and Company, civil and mechanical engineers, Frere Road, has reported to the police, that some time during the night of the 7th instant, his store-room was entered through a sky-light over a door and six brass lubricators, six drills, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 33, stolen.

A STRANGE STORY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Ramprasad Motiram, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of kidnapping Anandibai, a widow, the daughter of one Bhagirthibai. Mr. Devreekar, pleader, appeared for the defence. It appeared that accused is a native medical practitioner, and employed Anandibai as a cook. This gave rise to gossips. The pleader, for the defence argued, that the girl was not a minor, she being over sixteen years of age, besides she remained in the accused's service voluntarily, and if she wished to live with her parents he was ready to allow her to go. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that the case was a trumped-up one. There was no objection if Anandibai was willing to remain as a cook in the service of Ramprasad.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gaina Bhaya, Khooks Paiks, Jairup Churoo, and Dhuna Hakma were charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaving in a public place, and assaulting a woman, named Bhagee. It appeared from the evidence that the four accused are marwarees residing at Thakordwar Road. On Wednesday last prosecutrix went to their shop to redeem certain ornaments, which she had pledged with them. When she tendered the money a dispute arose as to the adjustment of accounts, and the marwarees abused and assaulted her. They all denied the truth of the charge laid against them, and the magistrate adjourned the case to Saturday next, in order to enable the marwarees to produce witnesses.

MACHINERY CATALOGUE.—Besides being the agents of six of the best conducted, and consequently best paying mills in Bombay, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. are large importers of machinery and mill stores of every description. They have just issued a quarto catalogue, consisting of 140 well-printed pages, profusely illustrated with figures of the machinery. No attempt is made to give exhaustive specifications of the goods obtainable, as the catalogue is only intended for reference. Messrs. Greaves Cotton remark with perfect truth that their experience extending over thirty years enables them to speak with authority on all points relating to this particular branch of their business and to advise intending purchasers to their best advantage. The firm having a branch office in Manchester are in direct communication with the manufacturers, and thereby avoid the payment of percentages to middlemen, so that they are able to supply machinery and stores on favourable terms. It is an incidental testimony to the wide extent of the firm's business that the preface to the catalogue is printed in no less than six languages.

SACRED CONCERT.—In yesterday's issue we advertised the programme of this concert, which is to be held in the new Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, this evening, at 8-45. There are to be no less than five selections from Handel's Samson and Messiah, and three from Mendelssohn's Elijah. Added to these are items by Sir George Elvey, Chopin and Gounod, making a decidedly high class programme. The names of Miss Tudball, Mrs. Farlow, Miss Hewson, Mr. H. E. Harrington, and Mr. Coates ought to be sufficient attraction to draw a large audience, and we notice further that the Rev. J. Reed, of Poona, is to assist. Considerable interest will be added by the fact that Miss Ella Douse, who has recently won honours in pianoforte playing at Trinity College, London, will make her first appearance before the Bombay public. It is so seldom that one hears such performances as Chopin's Impromptus in India, that all who are capable of understanding such instrumental music should not fail to be present. Amongst the vocal solos are Handel's "Total Eclipse," that pathetic air sung by Blind Samson, which made the blind composer weep when conducting, and "Rejoice Greatly O Daughter of Zion," which is perhaps the most magnificent of Handel's more elaborate solos. The choice of the choruses speaks for the musical taste and capability of the conductor, Mr. T. Redmayne, whose choir could scarcely have spent their time more profitably. The entrance is free. A collection will be made on behalf of the Church Building Fund.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and disposed of the following matters :—

RE RUSTOMJEE N. RUSTOMJEE DAROGA.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for Cowasjee Sorabjee, a creditor, objected to the application, remarking that the insolvent had wholly amended the schedule, adding new creditors thereto without showing which creditors were secured, and which were not. Undue preference had been given to one Merwanjee Hormusjee Nicholson, the insolvent's assistant, in his interest in the Sewing Machine Company. Further, the insolvent had fraudulently obtained money from Dada Hajee Karim. He had, moreover, not deposited his regular account books; and under the circumstances the insolvent was not entitled to his discharge. Mr. Russell, in reply, said that no preference whatever had been shown to Nicholson, as a notice had been served on the company of his claim to his salary. With regard to the debt due to Dada Hajee Karim, the learned counsel said there was nothing of fraud or cheating when a security was substituted for a more solid one. Dada had advanced money to the insolvent on the security of certain machines belonging to the company, and the insolvent had assigned his life policy for Rs. 10,000, with which the creditor appeared to be satisfied. All the private books had been lodged; and Mr. Turner, who had been appointed the liquidator, would be able to get in the books, of all the branches of the company. Counsel added that it would be to the advantage of the company if the insolvent was granted an interim order, as he would then be in a position to assist the Official Assignee as far as possible. His lordship, in disposing of the matter, remarked that he had read the affidavits, and considered the various allegations made against the insolvent, and he thought he would not be justified in refusing an interim order to the insolvent. The insolvent, however, ought to deposit his cheque and pass-books before the order was made.

Mr. Russell: A warrant is out against the insolvent.

The Judge: The insolvent will not be arrested till 4 p.m., to-day.

Mr. Manker: What about the books of the firm, my Lord?

The Judge: You must move the Official Assignee in the matter.

RE GOPAL VITHAL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Russell, for a creditor in opposing the application, observed that the insolvent had not given any particular account of his three *pansupari* shops and a liquor shop. Mr. Kapadia said that the Commissioner for taking Accounts had ordered the insolvent to file his accounts within a month, and if he did not do so, he would be liable to punishment for contempt of court. The judge refused the application, remarking that the insolvent was not entitled to an interim order, as the suit filed by him against the opposing creditor before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy was shown to be a vexatious one.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR HINDU CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.

PACOTTI SANGAO VS. DAGREE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Farran, who some time ago gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff; from which the defendant had appealed. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, represented the plaintiff and respondent.

It appeared from the record that the plaintiff sued to recover certain property from the defendant, who was his deceased wife's step-mother. It further appeared that both parties belonged to the Kolee caste of fishermen of Bombay, who were originally Hindus, but some of whom had become Christians. For the defendant it was affirmed that the community, although it had adopted the Christian religion, had still retained Hindu usages, and among them the usage as to inheritance of property; and it was argued on her behalf that, as widow of the last owner of the property in question, she was, by the custom of the caste and by Hindu law, entitled to a life interest in the property. On the other hand, it was contended for the plaintiff that the Succession Act 10 of 1865 applied to all Christians in India; and that as this caste was Christian, the property must devolve according to the rules laid down in it, and that under them the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

For the defendant, it was argued that to compel the natives of this country to adopt the English law of inheritance as laid down in the Succession Act, merely because they adopted Christianity, was to make the Succession Act a penal law which the Legislature in 1865 could not have intended. That the words in the Succession Act which exempt Hindus, Mahomedans, and Buddhists from its rules, meant all persons belonging to the native communities known by those names, and not only persons professing those forms of religion; and that the words referred to race, not religion. Further it was urged that the Legislature did not intend to interfere with any form of religious belief, and certainly did not intend to punish those who adopted Christianity by compelling them to abandon their social usages. The natives of this country would resist the enforcement of a law of inheritance, foreign to their ideas, as a penalty. A man did not cease to be a Hindu merely because he changed his religious opinions. He might wish to remain a member of the Hindu community and observe its usages, and he ought to be allowed to do so.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving judgment on the appeal, said:—The question for our determination is whether the Indian Succession Act 1865 governs the succession in the family of these parties, who are Christians. The answer depends upon the meaning of the term Hindus in section 331 of the Act. It is admitted that the ancestors of the parties were long ago converted to the Christian religion, and that the parties are Christians, but it is argued that they have not on that account ceased to be Hindus, and that they are not therefore subject to the provisions of the Succession Act. The term Hindus in section 331 is denomination of a race, and not of a religion. I think there is no race of Hindus. It is not the inhabitants of Hindustan who are Hindus, but those only of them who profess a religion which is called the Hindu religion. Just as there is no race of Mahomedans, or of Buddhists, or of Christians. An argument that a Christian, who has adopted the Mahomedan religion, is nevertheless still a Christian is on the face of it an absurdity; but it is as good an argument as one that a Hindu, who has been converted to the Christian religion, is still a Hindu. The cases cited to show that Hindus, who have become Mussulmans or Buruns, may set up customs of inheritance, show that these customs must be evidenced by an observance after change of religion, and can only be proved as being different from the law of the new religion when there is no legislative enactment declaring the latter. They do not show that a Hindu, who has changed his religion, is still a Hindu, and as such is governed by Hindu law. They in fact show distinctly the contrary, ex. grat. I. L. R. 6 Bombay 460. Cutchi Memons are held to be Mahomedans. I am, therefore, of opinion that the term Hindus in section 331 does not include persons who or whose ancestors were at one time Hindus, but who became, or are, at the time of enquiry, Christians. I fully agree on this point with the decisions of the Madras High Court (7 Mad. H. C. R. 121, L. R. 2 Mad. 209 9lb. 466, 10lb. 69) which decisions the learned judge below has unhesitatingly followed. We confirm the decree with costs.

Mr. Justice Starling said: The sole point for determination in this appeal is whether the provisions of the Indian Succession Act 1865 apply to those members of the Kolee caste who profess the Christian religion, or whether it is open to them to prove that they have governed themselves, in matters of succession, by the Hindu law or some modification thereof. The Succession Act, section 2, provides that "except as provided by this Act or by any other law in force, the rules therein contained shall constitute the law of British India applicable to all cases of intestate or testamentary succession." It is thus of universal application unless the person claiming to be excepted can show that by this or some other Act he is specifically excepted from the operation of its provisions. The appellant claims that the class to which she and the respondent belong are thus specifically excepted by section 331, which provides that "the provisions of this Act shall not apply to intestate or testamentary succession to the property of any Hindu, Mahomedan, or Buddhist," and the appellant claims that the class to which she belongs must be designated as Hindus. Now in the class of Kolees, some profess the Hindu religion, some the Mahomedan, and some the Christian, and probably all were originally Hindu by religion, but some have been converted to Christianity, and some to Mahomedanism. Mr. Stokes, in his notes on this section in his Anglo-Indian Codes, vol. 1., 483, is of opinion that, from the connection of Hindu with Mahomedan and Buddhist, that term is used as a theological term as denoting any person professing any form of the Brahminical religion or religion of the Puranas; and with this opinion I agree. It is evident with regard to Mahomedans that the courts look at what they profess at the present time, and not at the stock whence they were derived, nor at the fact that they may, in matters of succession and inheritance, be governed by Hindu law in whole or in part (See In re Haji Ismail Haji Abdulla, I. L. R., 6 Bombay 452.) I think that the same principle must be applied to the parties in the present case. We must look at them as they are, and it is then clear that they, by embracing and following the Christian religion, have ceased to be Hindus, although they may be of Hindu descent, and may have retained some Hindu customs. Consequently they are not Hindus within the meaning of section 331 of the Indian Succession Act. This appears to have been the opinion of the Government of India shortly after the Succession Act was passed, for under the powers conferred by section 332, the native Christians of Coorg were, on the 25th July, 1868, exempted retrospectively from the 16th March, 1865, from the operation of that Act. The same point has come up for consideration before the High Court of Madras on several occasions in the cases cited by counsel during the argument of this case, and that court has always held that native Christians could not claim to be Hindus within the meaning of the Succession Act. On the authority of these decisions, the learned judge in the division court passed a decree against the appellant, and I am of opinion for the reasons already given that his decision was according to law, and that the present appeal must be dismissed with costs.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador restored.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	11	43 a.m.	25	1
Teheran	11	2	26 p.m.	...	33
Suez	11	3	50 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 11th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	1
" Karachi	...	13	...	4
" Madras	...	31	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 10.

10 p.m.	77·0

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	79·4

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

THE BLUE BOOK.

THE following extracts are taken from the Blue-book on Chitral, to which we refer elsewhere :—

In a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated June 11th, 1877, it is related how the Mehtar of Chitral tendered allegiance to the Maharaja of Cashmere, and how the representatives of Chitral and Yasin formally confirmed that tender at the Delhi Assembly. The Khan of Dir wished at the same time to become a tributary to Cashmere, but he afterwards proposed obedience to the Amir of Cabul. The Mehtar communicated this fact to the Maharaja, and stated that all the neighbouring Chiefs were submitting to the Ameer, and that he himself was left too isolated and too weak to resist without assistance. The pressure he expected from a Cabul Agent then on his way to Chitral. The despatch says in reply that his Excellency in Council authorized the Maharaja to instruct the Chitral Chief to resist the claims of Cabul, and to furnish him with the means of doing so, relying, if necessary, upon the support of the British Government. At the same time under the instructions of his Excellency in Council a letter was addressed by the Commissioner of Peshawur to the Ameer of Cabul, warning him against any endeavour to assume sovereignty over Bajour, Swat, Dir, or Chitral, and reminding his Highness that as the British Government had never recognized his claim to allegiance from these States to enforce it without the assent of that Government would be regarded as an unfriendly act. In a despatch dated February 28th, 1879, the Government of India said :—Our one object is to acquire through the ruler of Cashmere the power of making such political and military arrangements as will effectually command the Passes of the Hindu Kush. With this object we shall take every opportunity of

STRENGTHENING OUR CONTROL

over the country lying south of the mountain slopes, and of attaching the Chiefs through Cashmere to British interests. It was added that the Chitral engagement with Cashmere would be drawn as close as possible, and the despatch concluded :—Although we desire to realise our plans gradually by pacific means we shall nevertheless consider it from the first incumbent upon the Government of India to prevent at any cost the establishment within this outlying country of the political preponderance of any other power, nor do we anticipate that any such interference with our legitimate authority will be attempted in earnest so soon as it shall have become known that we have marked out a clear and consistent frontier and that we intend to maintain it. Later despatches show how the Gilgit Agency was established, and describe the course of events in Hunza, Nagar, Chitral, and Bajour.

The attempts to open negotiations with Umra Khan are mentioned, and in a despatch, dated December 28th, 1892, it is said :—Umra Khan has been told that the Government of India never approved of his interference in Chitral affairs, and that his sending a force into the country before the Government of India had received information as to the state of affairs might have very embarrassing results. This referred to the seizure of the southern part of the Chitral Valley and the ineffective attack upon the Drosh Fort. In a despatch dated September 1st, 1893, the Secretary of State in sanctioning the retention of Captain Younghusband as Political Officer in Chitral as a temporary measure said in regard to Chitral : It has been the

CONSISTENT POLICY

of the Government of India to exclude from that country not merely the control but even the influence of the Ameer of Afghanistan. But apart from the evils which might result from Chitral falling under Afghan influence or domination, it is obvious that the near prospect of the Russian occupation extending to the north bank of the Panjah, which is less than a day's march from the Chitral frontier, renders it a matter of importance to us to be able to control the external affairs of Chitral. We cannot agree that it would be a wise policy to give the Ameer suzerainty over Chitral. It would be unjustifiable to deprive Cashmere of her acknowledged right of suzerainty over that State in order to hand it over to an Afghan ruler. Lord Kimberley at this period said it would be premature to decide on permanent political and military arrangements for that part of the frontier. This view was confirmed in a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated August 3rd, 1894.

Telegraphic despatches of March, 1895, follow, showing how the 1st Division was mobilized to effect the relief of Surgeon-Major (now Sir George) Robertson's party in the Chitral fort. The Secretary of State on March 30th wired : As soon as the present trouble is over the policy with regard to Chitral and its neighbourhood will have to be fully and carefully reconsidered. In the meantime our hands should be kept perfectly free. I hope, therefore, that you will take care that nothing is said or done to commit the Government either way with regard to making new roads or the retention of posts now occupied or the occupation of new posts. In a long despatch dated April 17th, the Government of India gave a narrative of the events which led up to the situation at that time. On April 18th they wired that they were agreed that the military occupation of Chitral, supported by a road to the Peshawur border, was a matter of the first importance. If such a road was not opened they had not unanimously come to the conclusion in regard to the expediency of occupying Chitral, but they were unanimous in asking permission to enter into

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBES

with a view to obtaining their consent to the opening up of such a road, when in the opinion of the Government an opportunity should arise; in connection with General Low's advance, and in thinking it would be a serious mistake to lose that opportunity, the Secretary of State in reply pointed out that recent events had shown the peril of maintaining a British officer with an escort in Chitral so long as he would only be supported via Gilgit. He continued :—I wish you to consider and advise me whether the strategical and political importance of Chitral is such in your opinion as to render it desirable, in the face of these difficulties, and of the main objects of our past policy in Chitral, which, as I understand, were to control its external affairs in a direction friendly to our interests, to secure an effective guardship over its northern passes, and to watch what goes on beyond them, also whether you can suggest any method of securing these objects less costly and less hazardous than that lately in force. In a telegram dated April 25th, the Secretary of State said he had no objection to the tribes being sounded as to the terms and conditions on which they would consent to the opening up and maintaining of the Peshawur-Chitral road should this road be hereafter decided upon, but he did not wish to be committed to a policy of military occupation of Chitral or of maintaining a British officer there permanently with or without the support of this road until her Majesty's Government had had an opportunity of fully considering the detailed views and arguments. The Viceroy, telegraphing on the same day, said : The narrative of events indicates that a complete withdrawal under present circumstances is impossible, as it would leave the country to complete anarchy and would render a settlement more difficult. In our opinion we must also keep open a road from Peshawur for some time, probably three or four months at least, whatever the ultimate decision may be.

The Secretary of State on April 27th wired that he

DID NOT OBJECT

to the temporary arrangements which the Government of India considered necessary. On May 8th the Government of India sent a despatch in which they said two alternatives were placed before them —they must maintain their position in Chitral, or change their policy and abandon the attempt to keep any effective control over the external affairs of that State. In this despatch they said : It seems to us to be demonstrated that the maintenance of our influence over Chitral is a matter of the first importance ; that to abandon Chitral to the possibility of foreign occupation would involve a risk which we ought not to run ; that giving the country over to Afghanistan does not guard India, and would increase the difficulty of our frontier relations with the Ameer, and that it would be unjustifiable to ignore our pledges to preserve the suzerainty of Cashmere. Events have, however, greatly changed the conditions under which we can hope to maintain that influence. Shir Afzul, an aspirant to the Mehtarship, has ostentatiously departed from the policy of his predecessors in not placing himself under British protection and guidance. He came trusting to the strength of a foreign invader, Umra Khan of Jhandoul, perhaps to the power which he believed to be at the invader's back, and ventured to dictate his terms to the British Agent and to offer his friendship as a favour. Together they raised the country against us, attacked our troops, and cut them off in defiles, and where nature lent strength to their attack, entrapped our officers by treachery and deceit and laid vigorous siege to the last strongholds in the country, where any of our troops maintained themselves. The events which have culminated in the gallant defence of Chitral and the costly measures taken for its relief both from the north and south render it, in our opinion, impossible that we can ever think of maintaining British influence in that country again without the presence of British troops. In concluding this despatch the Government said :—We are fully conscious that the course which we recommend may involve the Government in an expense which the finances of India can ill-afford, and in an increase of responsibility with the tribes on our North-West Frontier which we would fain avoid. It may be possible to lessen these objections if amicable relations can be established with the tribes. Not only would it be easier to return to them the autonomy which we should desire to conserve, but the cost of thus securing the defence of our frontier may be greatly reduced. In any event, the interests are so large that it is our plain duty to lay before you the conclusions at which after full consideration, we have arrived.

On June 13th the Secretary of State telegraphed :—Her Majesty's Government have given most careful consideration to the question of the future policy in regard to Chitral and to your letter of 8th May. They fully appreciate your point of view, and it is with regret that they find themselves

UNABLE TO CONCUR

in the opinions of your Government to which in all matters they attach great weight. They have decided that no military force or European Agent shall be kept at Chitral ; that Chitral shall not be fortified, and that no road shall be made between Peshawur and Chitral. It will follow that all positions beyond our frontier now held in consequence of the recent relief operations should be evacuated as speedily as circumstances allow, but the dates and details are left to your discretion. As regards the Chitral State they request that in view of the decisions above stated you will telegraph what are the arrangements which you would recommend for the future. Any proposals which you may make

NOTICE.

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By Order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the Temporary Chawls for biggaries at Frere Road (Borse Bunder), with the latrines of Horbury's pattern.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.
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Bombay, September 12, 1895.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

EXTRA Council allotments to the extent of five lakhs of Bills on Calcutta were made yesterday at 1s. 1d., which is an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained for the extra Bills allotted last Wednesday, and on the price realized for the same on the following day; and the Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 5-16d. The only change yesterday in the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter is a further advance of 3-16 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £60 7-8; and in other financial items the only alteration is a reduction of 1/8 per cent. in the market rate of discount for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to ¾ per cent., that on short London Bills being still quoted at 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver in New York, as in London, was unchanged in value.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 30s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans on the spot was unchanged; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for September deliveries, and 4 21-64d. for the January-February. In East Indian Cotton, "Fine" and "Fully Good" Bengal were 1-16d. per lb. higher. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; but December Futures were 5 points higher at 8·28 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the early arrivals of the new crop compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	9,000	14,000	10,900
Three days' do.	23,000	40,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept.	61,000	78,000	56,400

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report according to Reuter's telegram from Washington under yesterday's date, states that the average condition of the Cotton crop in 11 Cotton States is 70½ per cent., which compares with a condition of 77 7-8 (which it will be remembered was the lowest on record at the commencement of August) last month, with 73·4 for September, 1893-94, and 76·8 for the 1892-93 crop.

A moderate business has again been done in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 500 bales each of Bengal, at Rs. 177/8; and Westerns at Rs. 187/8; while the Mills have taken 2,000 bales, made up of 1,100 Bengal, at Rs. 176-180; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 173; and 500 Indore, at Rs. 177-180 per candy. Wheat and seeds have been steady markets to-day, with a moderate amount of business doing in both; but no further change of rates in either has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,470 bales.
Wheat	1,595 cwts.
Rice	4,291 "

FREIGHTS remain lifeless, there being no demand for tonnage even at lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits for September delivery, 1s. 1 5-8d, to the end of this year, and 1s. 1 21-32d. for next year. The demand for Bank media of remittance was again very limited; but a few Merchants' Bills again came out for all deliveries, Bank Telegraphic being reported at 1s. 1 7-32d. for near delivery to a moderate extent. Calcutta rates came the same as those ruling here, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1½d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Francs, 3 do.	1·43½	"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 17-32d. and Credits at 1s. 1 21-32d. for 1896.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108½ for Cash, and 108 5-16 for the next Settlement, and remained steady throughout these rates throughout the day, closing at the same level in both positions.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip in which we note an advance in a number of cases as follows, say, an advance of Rs. 50 in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 30 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 20, in James Greaves; of Rs. 10, in David; of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagaon; while Hyderabad have declined Rs. 10. In miscellaneous shares Delhi and Northern India, have advanced Rs. 5; Treacher and Co., Rs. 2½; and Marcks and Co., Rs. 2. Bombay-Burmah Trading, are Rs. 50 lower in the first Issue; and Rs. 35, in the second.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	107½
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅛ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 11.

Mail steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Steamer Arroyo left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 10th instant.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,100	5,600	50	7,750
Or per mile of Railway	18	49	.....	67
For previous 8 weeks of half-year..	19,216	47,676	143	67,035
Total for 9 weeks ...	21,316	53,276	193	74,785
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	701	1,338	20	2,079
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	30	.....	46
Total to corresponding date do.	5,058	4,004	231	9,293

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,671
Ditto to date ..... " 65,522

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 7th September, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,41,567	2,07,998	6,140	3,56,685
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles...	...	...	...	5,66,631

Decrease— ..... Rs. 10,966

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

DADABHOY—September 8, at Poona, Rustam, the dearly beloved son of Mancekjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, and grandson of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, aged 14 months and 25 days. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BROOKE—September 11, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, James William Smith, M. Inst. C. E., Bombay Municipality, to Laura Brice Brooke, second daughter of the late Henry Buckingham Brooke, of Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

THE tardiness shown by the authorities at home in forwarding to those responsible for the administration of this country the Report of the Opium Commission has not been repeated in the case of the Chitral Blue Book, which has been sent to the Government of India without a moment's unnecessary delay. The Blue Book which was only presented to Parliament on August 28, was despatched in proof to Simla on August 23, and a summary of its contents has been published. We must wait until the book is available for the general public before assuming that it fails to give a complete narrative of the political negotiations which led up to the expedition, but if it does, the *précis* writer is curiously silent in regard to the facts made known as to this all important part of the story. It is true the despatches go back to the year of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, but this will not compensate in the view of the general public for lack of information as to the extent to which Government were justified in sending Surgeon-Major Robertson to Chitral, with a small escort, at a time when it seemed only too probable that, having got into Chitral, he would find it a matter of extreme difficulty to get out. No one has ever been so wanting in patriotism as to suggest that an expedition should not have been sent to rescue Sir George Robertson—the complaint has been that he was sent into obvious danger unnecessarily, and it is to be hoped that the Blue Book clears up this debated point. The first part of the book relates to the action of the Government of Lord Lytton, eighteen years ago, to make effective the allegiance rendered by the Chiefs of Chitral, Yasser, and Dir to the Maharaja of Cashmere, and their subsequent resistance of the claims of the Ameer to exercise sovereignty over those regions. "Our one object," said Lord Lytton's Government in a despatch written nearly two years later, "is to acquire through the ruler of Cashmere the power of making such political and military arrangements as will effectually command the passes of the Hindu Kush. With this object we shall take every opportunity of strengthening our control over the country lying south of the mountain slopes, and of attaching the Chiefs through Cashmere to British interests." It was added that Government proposed to realise their plans gradually by pacific means, taking care, however, to prevent, "at any cost," the establishment of the political preponderance of any other power. This policy is a reasonable one, and we cannot see that it would have been abrogated by the withdrawal of our troops from Chitral after they had accomplished the purpose for which they were ostensibly sent. Three years ago Umra Khan was remonstrated with for sending armed men into Chitral without communicating with the Government of India. But we suppose this quarrel was made up later on, for it is generally believed that not long before the late expedition the Jandoul chief received material support from the Government of India, who offered no objection to Umra crushing his neighbours, and carving out a kingdom for himself, so long as he did not interfere with Chitral. The next point in the Blue Book to be noted is that in sanctioning the retention of Captain Younghusband as Political Officer in Chitral, Lord Kimberly in 1893 admitted that it was a matter of great importance to be able to continue to control the external affairs of the country. He added, however that it would be premature to decide on permanent political and military arrangements for the country.

Before Sir Robert Low's expedition crossed the frontier, Sir Henry Fowler pointed out to the Government of India that after the rescue of the beleagured force, the policy with regard to Chitral and its neighbourhood "would have to be fully and carefully reconsidered." In the meantime, however, he asked that nothing should be said or done "to commit Government either way with regard to making new roads, or the retention of posts now occupied, or the occupation of new posts." In view of the activity displayed by the expeditionary force in making roads, it can scarcely be said that this request was very strictly carried out, although, on the other hand, the Government of India were extremely careful not to allow anything to prematurely leak out in regard either to the policy to be pursued or their opinions upon it. On April 18—while as yet the Fort was unrelieved.—Lord Elgin wired that his Council were agreed that the military occupation of Chitral, supported by a road to the Peshawur border, was a matter of the first importance. They were, however, not unanimous in regard to the expediency of occupation, without the making of a road. Sir Henry Fowler in reply asked Lord Elgin to advise him whether the strategical and political importance of Chitral was such as to render desirable, in the face of existing difficulties, the occupation of the country, or whether some less costly method could not be adopted for securing the main objects of past policy in Chitral, namely, "to control its external affairs in a direction friendly to our interests, to secure an effective guardianship over its northern passes, and to watch what goes on beyond them." But as Sir Auckland Colvin has pointed out the military interest has double the representation of any other department in the Viceroy's Council, and Lord Elgin's Government having made up their minds in favour of retention professed their inability to propound to the Secretary of State an alternative policy. They declared in effect that there was no middle course—it must either be retention, or entire abandonment of control over the external affairs of the country. The despatch of May 8 admitted, however, that retention might involve an expenditure, which the finances of India could ill afford, "and an increase of responsibility with the tribes on our North-West Frontier, which we would fain avoid." This despatch was fully considered by the Rosebery Ministry, who guided by the opinions of some of the highest military experts of Indian experience, found themselves unable to share the belief of Lord Elgin's Council as to the military and strategic importance of Chitral, and therefore decided upon evacuation. This decision was communicated on June 13 to the Viceroy, who wired next day "deeply regretting, but loyally accepting" the decision.

Eight days later—just after the Rosebery Ministry had been defeated—Lord Elgin telegraphed a summary of the arrangements proposed for the evacuation. It was proposed to divide the Katur from the Kushwakt country, but to maintain the suzerain rights of Cashmere over both; to withdraw Shujaul-Mulk from the country and to leave the Katuri headmen to elect a Mehtar, but not to allow Sher Afsul to be a candidate, on account of "the grave suspicion of his complicity in acts of treachery as well as hostility." The Kushwakhtis were to elect separate men; and the Assistant British Agent was to be withdrawn both from the Katur and Kushwakht countries. It was also proposed to maintain control of the country east of the Shandur Pass by the Cashmere troops and to reserve the question of retaining twenty Cashmere troops in Mastuj until the form of administration had been determined on for the Kushwakht country. By way of acknowledgment for his valuable services to the expedition and as an earnest for future help, the Khan of Dir was to be given 500 Sniders, and a quarter of a lakh of rupees. An annual allowance of Rs. 10,000 was also to be granted on condition that the Khan maintained his supremacy in Dir. These arrangements seemed reasonable enough in view of the decision of the Rosebery Ministry to evacuate the country, but their discussion at the present time would only be of archaic interest for the die has been finally cast in a different direction. Ten days after the arrangements for the evacuation had been telegraphed, Lord George Hamilton, who had meanwhile taken charge at the India Office, wired that the new Government wished to reconsider the Chitral question. What the effect of any reversal of the decision of the late Government might have been at the polls, had such reversal been announced before the General Election we cannot say, and no one can blame Lord Salisbury for deferring a decision until the turmoil and excitement of the General Election were over. But all this further delay meant a growing Bill upon the Indian taxpayer to the tune of at least six lakhs a week. Although Sir George Robertson was relieved in April it was not until the middle of August that the policy now being carried out was adopted; so that, first by reason of the life and death struggles of the Liberal Administration and next from the battle of the polls, fully three months were spent in "a policy of drift." It is worthy of note that in assenting to the suggestion of the Viceroy in Council, as to the forces to be retained beyond the border Lord George Hamilton asked that no permanent arrangement should be made for a cantonment on the Malakand and neighbourhood pending fuller details being sent home, and he added: "Do nothing to infringe in any way the terms of the proclamation." There is reason to fear, however, that be their intention what it may the Government of India will find it impossible to carry out this order. They have, however, assured the Swat Khan and the Khan of Dir that all that is desired "is to open a road and to insist on order being maintained along it, but to leave to the people their independence and not to annex their country." It is to be devoutly hoped that the turbulent tribesmen, through whose country the road will pass, will so belie their past history as to make it possible to fulfil the promise of autonomy once more held out to them. But the presence of a cantonment between Peshawar and Chitral would not conduce to that end, and it is to be hoped that the preliminary order against a garrison at Malakand given by Lord George Hamilton will be definitely repeated when further facts are before him.

THE Marquis of Granby, according to Charles Dickens, owed his sign-board notoriety partly to his personal bravery and partly to the baldness of his head. We are inclined to go further and say that it was due mostly to the baldness of his head, for no matter what the other features of a sign-board portrait the absence of hirsute adornment on the pericranium, proclaim a hostelry the "Marquis O'Granby." With a view possibly of achieving similar distinction prominent members of the Melbourne Government, with studied vigour, have opposed, and just succeeded in repelling, an attempt made by various of their colleagues to exempt from duty spirits distilled for manufacturing hair restorer. Mr. Gray, the member for a large tract of bush with a small township in the middle of it, brought forward the motion, desiring to put hair restorer on the same footing as scent. One hon. member, a Mr. Gurr, whose poll resembled Lord Granby's, asked in all seriousness if he and another hon. member opposite, similarly devoid of ornament, were expected to leave the Chamber while the proposition was discussed. And here the House grew merry, Mr. Gurr disclaiming his interest in the question of hair restorers, though he was not surprised at the hon. member for Prahran making the proposal, because it could be seen that he was getting slightly bald, and now was the proper stage at which to arrest decay. The hon. member had failed to show that the hair restorer he championed was an effective one. If it was effective, he argued, it would long ago have been applied to the Prince of Wales's head. Here we must join issue with Mr. Gurr. Every day we advertise hair restorers, and who can get beyond the pictorial demonstrations of the efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's or Kemp's Equatorial? Neither, so far as we know, was ever tried either by the Prince of Wales or the Marquis of Granby. But had either of these illustrious noblemen been induced to do so, there is no telling what the effect might not have been. When an Australian manufacturer of hair restorer was before the Parliamentary Committee considering the subject, hon. members treated him, as he said, unfairly, since they proposed to him the impossible test of restoring hair to the head of the hon. member for Geelong, a gentleman whose poll resembled that of Charles le Chauve. The Committee undertook to recommend the proposal, if he succeeded, a very safe proposition indeed for the Board. Mr. Gurr closed the debate in the Legislative Assembly by giving it as his opinion that they should not encourage the production of a large quantity of hair restorer, and members generally would hold the same opinion if they experienced, as he did, the delights of a bald head. Whether they resolved to tell those delights or not there is nothing in the published records to show, but the House declined to exempt the spirit from duty, and we may look for an increase of bald heads in Australia.

A PASSAGE in the Report of the Health Officer of Bombay regarding the sewer beneath Queen's Road, in which he recommends the opening of the conduit for its whole length, points to defects of construction that must exceed those of other sewers in Bombay. The incline of the invert or bottom of it, which should cause a velocity of current sufficient to carry away water, and any sand or solid matter that may be carried in by the sewage, is so slight, that silt accumulates to an alarming degree, and as the silt is mixed with material that putrefies, the smells which escape from the openings are unpleasantly strong. The silt is in such quantity as to give rise to a strong suspicion that it is not due to the material carried in by water from the surface, but that much of it gets in through cracks in the masonry of the sewer from the sandy soil with which it is, in parts, surrounded. There are two causes which may account for cracks in the sewer—the first (subsidence) due to an imperfect foundation—and the second, a cause that was first observed at the sewer outfall at Worli, where there exists a masonry chamber, which is always filled with sewer gas. The sulphuretted hydrogen in this gas has penetrated the mortar joints of the brickwork, and, combining with the lime, has crystallised and formed cracks in various directions lifting the solid arched roof of the chamber. As the masonry sewers are of the same materials as this chamber, and as they all contain sulphuretted hydrogen in a greater or less degree, they are exposed to the same risks as the chamber at Worli—the penetration of the gas and the opening of the masonry. The opening would not necessarily follow the mortar joints, as hand mortar in Bombay is stronger than brickwork so it is not difficult to imagine how leak holes would occur, which, if they happened in sandy ground, would facilitate the accumulation of silt. If the ground outside of the crack were of mixed quality, a natural filter would form, which would arrest the passage of sand into the sewer while allowing storm water to pass through in wet weather. It would also let sewage water through, and out of the sewer, when the level of ground water fell below that of the sewer. The fouling of the ground in the vicinity of sewers has been recently investigated in Calcutta where the subsoil has been found to be saturated in places with impurities. Similar researches at the sides of our sewers might result in the discovery of a similar condition underground in Bombay. It is thus exceedingly probable that the durability and efficiency of a sewer depends on its capacity to get rid of its contents before they can putrefy and produce sulphuretted hydrogen. If the incline of all of the sewers is insufficient for this purpose it would seem that brick and mortar is the wrong material for their construction.

CAPTAIN J. C. SWANN, officiating Assistant Adjutant General Bombay District, has been promoted to Major, with effect from the 10th instant.

THE Appeal Court, composed of Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Starling, have disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Farran, who had given a decree in favour of the plaintiff Pacotti Sangao, with which the defendant, Dagree woman, was dissatisfied. The plaintiff sued in the court below to recover certain property from the defendant, his deceased wife's step-mother. Both the parties belonged to the Kolee caste of fishermen, who were originally Hindus, but some of whom had become Christians. For the defendant, it was argued that the community, although it had adopted the Christian religion, had still retained Hindu usages, and among them the usage as to inheritance of property; and that, as widow of the last owner of the property in question, the defendant was, by the custom of the caste and by Hindu Law, entitled to a life interest in the property. On the other hand, it was contended for the plaintiff that the Succession Act 10 of 1865 applied to all Christians in India, and that as this caste was Christian, the property must devolve according to the rules laid down in it, and that under them, he was entitled to recover. Their lordships agreed in opinion with Mr. Justice Farran, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE marriage of Mr. James W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer for the Municipality of Bombay, with Miss Flora Brookes, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, Byculla, in a quiet and unostentatious manner in the presence of only a small company of immediate relatives, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. Mayhew. The bride was given away by Mr. Campbell, her brother-in-law. After the ceremony was over, the party drove off to Worlee, to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Campbell. The party partook of the wedding cake and drank the toast of the couple, which was proposed in suitable terms. The newly-married couple then drove off to the Byculla Railway Station, and left for Igatpuri to enjoy their honeymoon. Mr. Snow, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, sent a silver tray, a tea-set, a coffee-set, and other articles, which were subscribed for by the assistants in the Executive and the Drainage Engineers' Department, and by the heads of several other departments.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the Standing Committee, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Fitzgibbon, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Cuffe, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 18,000 to construct a masonry channel to abate the nuisance from collections of sewage and water in Parel district, which was a danger to public health

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The following is the result of the St. Leger Stakes run at Doncaster to-day :—

Sir Visto	1
Telescope	2
Butterfly	3

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10.

The Valkyrie III. won the second race for the America Cup by 48 seconds. She led throughout the race, but was closely pressed at the finish, when a strong wind prevailed.

SEPT. 11.

The owners of the yacht Depender have lodged a protest owing to a slight collision with the Valkyrie III., which occurred at the start, through which her topmast was injured.

The protest is being considered. The captain of the Valkyrie affirms that it was a pure accident, and nobody is to blame. He complains bitterly of being harassed by steamers following the race.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 11.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, has arrived here on a visit to the Czar.

SHAHZADA NASRULLA KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

There is no official information yet of the rumour that Nasrullah Khan will be appointed Governor of Kandahar. It is probably only a bazaar rumour, although such an event is considered quite probable in future. Nasrulla Khan will, however, proceed now direct to Kabul as the Ameer is anxious to see him as soon as possible. It is quite decided that the Shahzada will not proceed to Simla on his arrival at Kurrachee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR TO CHITRAL.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Laram, on the 10th instant, halts on the 11th, moves on the 12th to Barchansai, and on the 13th to Malakand, arriving at Nowshera on the 14th.

The bridge at the south of the Dir camp was washed away during the evening of the 8th instant. It will not be repaired. The bridge at Kolandi (referred to in yesterday's telegram) will be repaired.

THE MALAKHAND ROAD.

The metalled road to the fort of the Malakhand Pass has been completed.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which was to have been held to-morrow, has been postponed for a week by order of H. E. the Viceroy.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Durand football match, this afternoon, was very fairly attended in spite of Lady Elgin's children's fancy dress ball, at the Viceregal Lodge.

The Somerset Light Infantry and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry played a most exciting match. Neither side scored up to half-time, though both the sides narrowly escaped making goals. About a quarter-of-an-hour before the game concluded the Somersets made the first goal, followed up with a second shortly after. Each team played a somewhat rough game, and very little to choose between them. The losers played pluckily to the end, but had a rather hard luck.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS BY LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The whole of the troops in Poona and Kirkee were inspected by Lord Sandhurst early this morning. The troops were formed up in two lines. The first line, under Colonel Grant, was chiefly composed of Infantry—the Yorkshire, Loyal North, Lancashire, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 4th and 25th Bombay Rifles—and the second line, under the command of Colonel Broadfoot, was composed of L Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 27th, 36th, and 72nd Field Battery, 2nd Bombay Lanners, and Sappers and Miners. The troops appeared very smart. The whole of the troops were under the command of Major-General Blundell. Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by his Staff, General Nairne, with his Staff, Officers of the Bombay Heard-quarters and the District Staff, arrived on the ground, the Artillery firing salute, and the troops presenting arms. A long line of procession was then formed, and the Governor, accompanied by Generals Nairne and Blundell, inspected the troops, taking nearly twenty minutes. The Governor, having inspected the troops, returned to the flagstaff, and the troops prepared to marchpast. The troops were headed by General Blundell and the District Staff, R.H. A., followed by the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Sappers and Miners, then followed by the Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry, then trot, and finally at gallop past. The troops then re-formed on their original alignment, advanced in review order, halted, and gave a general salute. The troops marched-past very well. Lord Sandhurst then thanked General Blundell.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The final tie in the Harris Football Tournament was played off, this evening, at 5 o'clock. The attendance was great, amongst them being Lord Sandhurst, Generals Nairne and Blundell. The match was between the Durham Light Infantry and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The Durhams defended the Council Hall goal and the Loyal North the Gymkhana. In a few minutes a goal was scored by the Lancashires in a very clever manner. The excitement at this period was much amongst the soldiers, who were backing their sides much. The Durhams then worked the ball to their opponents' goal, but went out of the boundary. The Durhams then got advantage of the ball, and made a run, but the Lancashire back however shot the sphere back. It was again transferred to the Durhams. The ball then was taken into a corner, and some hard work was witnessed. The Lancashire left forwards got on to the ball, and carried it down. Another shot for the goal was made, but it was very wild. When time was called the Lancashires wese one goal to Durhams *nil*. Sides were then changed, and the Durhams playing more carefully and more scientifically made a goal within two minutes. At this moment the excitement was great, both sides kicking the balls out of the boundary. At four minutes to time Lancaster shot for a goal, which was made but was disallowed. Time was next called. Score: Lancashire one and Durhams one. Twenty minutes over-time was given to finish the play. Both teams being rather tired, were hitting the kicks wildly. The Lancashires, however, brought the ball near the goal, but was soon carried away from that position. The match has been postponed to Friday next as both sides have scored nothing in that period.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The semi-final tie in the Poona Polo Tournament will be played to-morrow. The first match will be played between the Paigah team and the Poona Horse; and the second with the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the King's Own Yorkshire.

OBITUARY.

Miss Caldecott, youngest daughter of General Caldecott, late Superintendent of the Kirkee Small Arms Factory, died in the Samoon Hospital, yesterday, with typhoid fever. Great sympathy is felt for her father. The funeral will be to-morrow morning.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Sir George Robertson arrived at Simla to-day, and will remain here on duty till the end of the month, when he returns to Gilgit to carry out the instructions of the Government of India.

INSPECTION OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Sherlock Hubbard who has been placed on special duty under the Accountant-General, will inspect all Railway Accounts Examiners' Offices in India and Burma.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

The following moves took place on the 10th instant :—No. 8 British Mountain Battery and the Seaforths, from Mardan to Rishakai.

THE CHITRAL RELIEF FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DIVISIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF, LARAM KOTAL, SEPT. 6.

THE following Special Order has been issued :—

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India having announced his intention of visiting the Chitral Relief Force, the following programme of his Excellency's movements is published for general information :—

2. His Excellency leaves Nowshera, 10 a.m., 8th instant, by tonga.

His Excellency arrives Durgai, 3 p.m., 8th instant, by tonga.

His Excellency leaves Durgai 4 p.m., 8th instant, by tonga.

His Excellency will be met at Durgai by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force, one A.-D.-C. and the D. A. A. G. 1st Brigade. Arrangements will be made for cavalry piquets along the road from Shergarh to Durgai. A cavalry escort of ten files under a non-commissioned officer will be furnished from Durgai to Malakand. The road between the last-named places will be guarded by infantry as usual.

3. His Excellency will spend the night of the 8th instant at Malakand.

Leave Malakand, 5 a.m., 9th instant, with an escort of half a squadron.

Amandarra Pass to be guarded by infantry.

The troops at Khar to be paraded so that his Excellency may see them in passing, about 6 a.m.

The Kotal between Khar and Chakdara to be guarded by infantry.

The new post at Chakdara and the bridge will be inspected.

The troops at Chakdara to be drawn up for inspection in passing about 7 a.m.

4. Leave Chakdara, at 9 a.m. with escort of half a squadron to Biran; thence the head-quarter escort will take up the duty.

The road from Kotigram to Laram to be guarded by infantry.

Troops at Biran to parade for inspection in passing about 10 a.m.

5. Arrive at Laram, about 11-30, on 9th instant.

The 1st East Kent Regiment will parade near their eastern camp, at 8 a.m., on the 10th instant, and will guard the road to Dostai.

The 1st King's Royal Rifles will parade on the ridge above their camp, at 8-45 a.m., after which his Excellency will visit the peak beyond Dostai above the Gujar Camp. The road thither will be guarded by piquets from the 1st King's Royal Rifles.

6. Start for Malakand at daybreak, on 11th inst., breakfast at Chakdara.

The troops at the Malakand will parade at 5-30 p.m., on 11th inst., after which the post will be inspected.

His Excellency will spend the night of the 11th inst. at Malakand.

7. Leave Malakand for Durgai, at 6 a.m., on 12th inst., with all arrangements as for the journey up.

The troops at Durgai will parade at a convenient spot, at 6-45 a.m.

Leave Durgai by tonga, 8 a.m., 12th inst.

Arrive Nowshera, at 2 p.m.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

IN reference to the opinions expressed in our leading columns yesterday, we give below a table showing the number of candidates who failed at the Matriculation of 1893, in a subject, in which they had passed with 45 per cent. or more of the total marks obtainable at the Matriculation of 1892, together with the number of those who failed at the other examinations of 1894 in subjects in which they had passed at the same examination in the previous year with 45 per cent. or more of the total marks obtainable in the subjects. The totals given will show how very few of the candidates would have benefitted supposing the amendment of existing rules now proposed by Mr. Justice Ranade had been in force :—

	No. of failures in subjects passed previously with 45 per cent. marks.
Matriculation, 1893	14
1894.	
Previous Examination in Arts	2
Intermediate, Second B.A. (old rules,) B. A. (new rules,) M. A., First B. Sc., Second B. Sc., First LL.B. and Second LL.B.	None
LL.B. (old rules)	5
First Examination in Medicine and Second Ditto	None
L. M. and S. (the minimum required to pass being 50 per cent. in each case) First in Agriculture	None
Second in Agriculture	1
Diploma in Agriculture, F. C. E., S. C. E., L. C. E.	None

It should be explained that in the Previous Examination one of the two who failed at a second attempt obtained half-a-mark less than 45 per cent. in 1893, and that the second was not present in 1894 at the examination in one of the subjects. In the Intermediate Examination there was one candidate failing a second time who had half-a-mark less than 45 per cent. in 1893. At the LL.B. the minimum percentage required is 33⅓ in each paper or subject. It is curious that all the five failures occurred in the same paper. Nine of the fourteen cases at Matriculation occurred in English, in which 33⅓ per cent. is required for passing, and not 25 per cent., as in all the other subjects (except Second Languages), and the remaining five cases occurred in one of the other subjects. It will thus be seen that the number of candidates who would have been benefitted by the application of Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal is only twenty-two, a very small figure considering that some six thousand candidates are annually examined.

THE BAHREIN DISTURBANCES.

THE British India steamer Java, Captain C. R. Kendall, which arrived in harbour last evening, has brought particulars as regards the disturbances at Bahrein. It seems that great excitement has prevailed at that port since July last regarding the pearl-fisheries. One of the Bedouin Chiefs who has fallen out with the Chief of Bahrein, seized a number of pearl-fishing boats, and carried them to Ras Asheraj, under the Turkish flag, and claimed the Turkish protection. H. M. S. Sphinx, after going round a place called Jubara, succeeded in capturing seven boats, manned in each case by about 35 men, and escorted them back to Bahrein. When the Java left, on the 2nd instant, a free fight was probable a few days later, both parties being strongly reinforced. The Bedouins are said to be gathered about 8,000 in number, while the Chief of Bahrein has only about 4,000 men. The British subjects have been warned to leave the place, and many of them were prepared to leave immediately, but could not obtain passages as the Java had a number of horses and no proper accommodation could be made; however, a few of them succeeded in getting a passage. The British subjects have removed their property into native crafts, bearing of a raid being made on the town. When the Java left, H. M. S. Sphinx was at Bahrein and the Pigeon at Muscat, waiting for orders from the Resident at Bushire. The Turkish gunboat, which was at Bahrein, has left for Busreh.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

ON Wednesday, the officers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment gave a splendid ball at the Gymkhana Club. All Poona received invitations, and about 400 guests were present. Soon after 9 o'clock carriages began to roll up in quick succession. The guests were received in the verandah by some of the officers, and afterwards in the ball-room by Colonel and Mrs. Tidy, and other officers and ladies of the regiment. Dancing commenced punctually at 9-30, and was kept up with an immense amount of "go" until 2-30. Indeed I was told that the last of the revellers had not left till 4 o'clock a.m., and that many not thinking it worth while to go to bed at all simply changed and went to the meet of the hounds, which took place at 6 a.m., on Thursday morning. About 10 o'clock the Band striking up the National Anthem, announced to the crowded ball-room that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst and the Government House party had arrived.

The decorations throughout the club were beautifully and tastefully carried out. The ball-room was particularly pretty, and the floor as usual perfect for dancing. The supper-room presented a most gala appearance, the walls were draped all round with many-coloured flags, the roof was completely covered with bunting, and huge Japanese umbrellas were hung at intervals along the top. Much artistic taste had been displayed in the decoration of the tables. The long one in the centre of the room was exceptionally pretty with a wreath of moss and flowers running the whole way round, and long wreaths hanging from every branch of the silver candlesticks. A sumptuous supper was served about mid-night, and the room was more or less full during the rest of the evening.

I have often heard it said that at the Gymkhana there is not sufficient "sitting out" accommodation, but there could have been no complaints on this score on Wednesday night. The verandahs, brilliantly lighted and luxuriously furnished, seemed chiefly patronized by chaperones and well-kept-in-hand husbands, wives, and daughters. For those who cared to wander farther there were dimly-lighted tents. The tennis-courts were illuminated with many-coloured "butties" and couples of chairs, placed together on intimate terms, were dotted about. A long row of 80-lb. tents were pitched in a line outside the badminton shed; these were evidently intended to be "kalajuggers," but unfortunately the fly at the back had been left up, and the brilliant light from the supper-room clearly defined the occupants—however, I will tell no tales. It was a beautiful clear night, the glorious full moon gazed so calmly down on the scene of revelry, and one could hardly help feeling for a moment how small and insignificant was all around in comparison with

"The starry spangled heaven resembling
A canopy with fiery gems o'erspread."

But I must not get prosy. Some of the dresses were very smart and pretty, but I am a bad hand at describing them, and really there was such a crush that it was difficult to see people, and one no sooner caught a glimpse than they were again lost in the crowd. I noticed Mrs. Tidy looked remarkably well in white, and her sister also wore a pretty white frock. Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Bagnell, Mrs. Ridley, Miss Erskine, Mrs. LeMesurier, and Mrs. Keene all wore becoming and smart toilettes. Mrs. Pottinger carried a very beautiful bouquet of pink, and white roses, and I noticed a tall lady with a huge bouquet entirely of bright pink geraniums, which was very effective.

I must not omit to mention the annual flower show, which was held on Wednesday, the 4th, at the Council Hall. I believe it was considered a good one, but on the whole I was disappointed, and had expected to see better exhibits. The Governor's prize for the best dinner-table decoration, by a lady, was won by Mrs. Pottinger. Her table was laid for 8, and the centre was covered with white muslin on which stood vases filled with pink and white. The arrangement of the flowers was decidedly pretty, and she well deserved the first prize. It would, perhaps, have been more artistic if the flowers had been more of one colour, and less shades of pink used. The second prize was gained by Mrs. Loch for a table decorated entirely with pink silk, and flowers of the same colour. With so many ladies in Poona, I must say I had expected to see many more pretty tables.

The baskets and vases of flowers arranged by ladies were not particularly artistic. There were several pretty bouquets. Mrs. Pottinger again won the first prize (presented by Mr. W. H. Crowe) for one composed of scarlet and white. Mrs. Alfred Davidson's, of pink ivy geraniums, with long hanging sprays, and pink ribbons gained the second prize. Mrs. Blundell and Mrs. Le Quesne gained first and second prizes for flowering begonias, all of which were very fine. There were some very good exhibits in fruit, and vegetables, and the ferns were also good. It was quite refreshing to lovers of cross-country sport to be treated to two days of it on the 3rd and 5th of this month, here in Poona. The first day was confined to steeple-chasing proper, a card of four races making up the programme. Two for horses and the other two for ponies. The second day was devoted to four point-to-point races, two for horses, one for ponies, and one open only to ladies, for a cup sportingly given by our popular M. F. H., Dr. Bull. The first day was over a "made" course at Yerrowda, and the second day over a "natural" country, some three miles further on. The whole of Poona with its wives, cousins, and aunts, turned out to see the sport. The steeple-chasing on the whole was good, especially the Poona Grand National, in which Mr. West, of the 5th Lancers, steered Mr. Lock's "Newsboy" to victory. He did not give the other jockeys much time to think, as he took Colonel Beaver's "Cast-off" to the head of affairs from the start; and though somewhat pressed at one time by the striding "Imperial," he won handsomely at the end. The pony-chasing did not introduce us to much "class," and considering the amount of the stakes, Rs. 2,000, given for the "Presidency Grand Military" something better might have been produced to beat "Bismillah," although we were very pleased to see Captain Ross win a somewhat lucky race; for in the run in Mr. Fieldon was distinctly caught napping on the favourite Kilmour.

The point-to-point races call for no special comment, as they were run over a far too easy country. There were no fences to negotiate; and with the exception of two nullahs that could be crossed it presented no difficulties. The "Grand Annual Cup" gave us the winner in Mr. Champion's Kettledrum, a rare stayer; he did not look half as well as when we saw him win the Kadir Cup point-to-point, some few months back. Imperial ran a good second. The Pony Hunt Cup was won by Mr. Lock's (not Colonel Elliot's) Kushallah with the very moderate, though good-looking Saood; second, well ridden by "Mr. Littleton." Our popular M. F. H., Dr. Bull won, amidst an ovation, the Hunt Cup, on his grey waler "Corinthian." The Ladies' point-to-point seemed to be a scurry to follow Mrs. Humfrey. Although the distant flag round which they had to turn was clearly pointed out to the five fair starters, they preferred to follow the abovenamed lady, who took them for fun, about a mile to the right of where the flag actually was. Here there was an interval for conversation; till at last one lady espied the missing flag, and they formed the same procession home, Mrs. Harrison running a good second.

OBVIOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letter in your to-day's paper asking the direction of the last rains closing the monsoon here. I think I am right to say that the rains came and always come down on the earth from sky-ward direction moving with the wind then in motion.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

THE Queen has been rather out of sorts during the last ten days, says *Truth* of Aug. 20, the hot and relaxing weather having a pernicious effect upon her health; and the bustle and fuss of the Emperor William's visit, and the fatigue of the constant functions which it involved, have been somewhat too much for Her Majesty, who has been "living in a whirlwind" during the last two months. The Queen's health is always now more or less upset by the summer residence at Osborne, and it takes a week or two of the bracing air of Deeside to put Her Majesty right again. Osborne is a grilling place in hot weather, and stuffy and depressing if it is wet.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEGOTIATIONS are going on between the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Canal authorities at Bezwada for permission to lay a siding to the Buckingham Canal bank from Tadapalli.

THE Madras Government intends to give precedence to the survey of the proposed line of railways from Podanur to Dindigul *via* Darapuram, as originally suggested by the Railway authorities concerned, over that from Erode to Satyamangalam, which is to be deferred for the present.

PONNAPPA Naicken, a blacksmith in the Madras Arsenal, while forging a portion of an old barrel of a muzzle-loader met with a serious accident. On the muzzle being heated and placed on the anvil exploded, and a bullet which it contained entered his abdomen and found its way out at the back. The man was at once conveyed to the General Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

THE letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to the Local Government on the subject of sanitation in Cawnpore was not despatched till Thursday last. The summary given in the *Pioneer* of September 4th was taken from a draft of the Chamber's letter which differs in some respects, though in no material point from the draft actually adopted.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY will make an extended tour in the autumn. Leaving Simla on October 11th he will proceed to Murree, halting there from the 14th to 16th, and thence go on to Srinagar and Bandipur to inquire into the questions of supply and transport for Gilgit, and to discuss matters connected with the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops. This will take to November 1st. The Military Member will then visit the Malakand and Chakdara posts from November 5th to 7th, and his dates thereafter will be Jammu, November 9th; Secunderabad, 13th to 17th; Bangalore, 19th to 21st; Hosur, 21st to 23rd; Ootacamund, 24th to 28th. From Ooty he proceeds to Madras, and may possibly visit the Andamans *en route* to Calcutta.

THE prospect of the early construction of the Southern Punjab Railway by a company does not appear to have attracted the attention it deserves, writes a Karachi correspondent. The fact that this railway will, together with the Kotri-Rohri short cut now being constructed, bring Umballa and Simla about 160 miles nearer this port than at present, and make the distance from these two places to Karachi some 200 miles less than to Bombay, should very materially affect the capital of Sind. It will, besides opening up a new and very fertile country, probably capture for this port the bulk of the produce which now finds its way to Bombay from the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway. The saving in distance is almost certain to result in a direct mail service between Aden and Karachi to serve Simla and all Northern India, and on the whole the importance of this project to Karachi can hardly be overestimated. In view of these probable developments it is satisfactory to see that the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce continue to move in the direction of providing greater facilities for trade.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 31st of August was 225, against 210 and 199 in the two preceeding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were four deaths from cholera, against eight and six in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by one. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were seven deaths from tetanus, against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 34, respectively, against 95 and 37 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·1 per mile per annum, against 23·4, the mean of the last five years.

DURING the greater part of the week just closed very feeble monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the greater part of the Indian region, and large parts of north-west India as well as of the centre of the Peninsula were wholly without rain. This condition was apparently due to two causes: in the first place the feeble, and as shown by the log of the mail steamer Clyde, abnormal north-westerly winds prevailed between the middle of the Arabian Sea and the Bombay coast; in the second place the whole of the Bay branch of the current appears to have been utilised in developing a cyclonic storm. This storm first appeared on Monday, September 2nd, and from that day onward till the 5th, when the centre struck the coast near Coconada, it appears to have steadily increased in intensity, travelling in a curved course across the Peninsula from Masulipatam to Malegaon. On the 6th Masulipatam and Khammamet reported four inches, and on the 7th Sholapur reported six and a-half, and Poona and Ahmednagar four inches of rain. It appears probable that the storm will continue to curve round, and that it will occasion heavy rain over Central India and Eastern Rajputana, and even further north.

A CONSIDERABLE extension to the wharves, very specious sheds for export produce, and an expensive scheme for bringing imports from the ship's side at Keamari to a bonded depot situated in the centre of the business quarter of the city have barely been completed, and the Port Trust is already taking steps to raise funds for deepening the harbour so as to permit ships of the greatest draft coming alongside the wharves, irrespective of the tides. The Chamber of Commerce has co-operated in this scheme by suggesting means for raising additional revenue to meet the interest charge, and is on its own account pressing for the appointment of a paid chairman of the Port Trust, whose services would be exclusively devoted to Port Trust works. On the whole, therefore, Karachi is certainly advancing.

THE funeral service held over the martyrs of the Kucheng Massacre took place at Foochow at half-past five on the morning of the 6th ultimo, but notwithstanding the early hour it was largely attended and many ladies were present. The service was conducted by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Wolfe and the Rev. Eyton Jones. The long line of open graves were looked into with sorrowful and sympathetic thoughts by all—and *all* were mourners on this occasion. The Rev. W. Banister concluded with a touching funeral address, but emotion obliged him to make it all too short.

WE have received on the very best authority a circumstantial report of the appearance of a veritable sea serpent near Hongkong, writes the *China Mail*. "On Tuesday last, at 6-15 p. m., a number of large and small fish were seen leaping from the water, all rushing in from the direction of Lyeemoon Pass as if fleeing in mortal terror from some danger to seek protection in the innermost parts of the harbour; and every now and then a large, dark, oval object, about the size of a ship's boat, appeared on the surface just behind them. As the shoal of fish got close in, they all made for the shelter of the half-built Praya Reclamation wall; the water only just covered it, and they managed to get inside. Then the pursuer appeared again—the head of a huge monster shaped like the 'horned snake' of South America. It tried to pass the wall, and in the attempt it showed a round, smooth back at least 80 feet long. Failing to get over the wall, it rushed with tremendous velocity against the solid masonry, trying to butt it down like a battering ram; but in this also it failed. It created a tremendous commotion, and all the native craft about fled precipitately. After several vain attempts, the sea serpent raised its head once more and surveyed the harbour, making for the Victor Emanuel with mouth wide open as if to swallow it whole. As it happened, the sunset gun was fired just then, the sun set officially, and the sea serpent sank out of sight and appeared no more. This is the story as it reaches us. We do not vouch for its accuracy, not having seen it ourselves. Any person desirous of disbelieving it is perfectly at liberty to do so."

THE next most important event in Imperial circles is the coronation of the Emperor and the Empress of Russia, which, it is said, is fixed for the second week in April next (old style). Already great preparations are being made for the celebration in Russia.

ON the 10th inst. the garrison and townsfolk of Sveaborg celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the bombardment of that fortress by the British fleet in 1855. The Sveaborgers have always been proud of the successful resistance they opposed to the vigorous attack of the flotilla of seventy-five vessels commanded by Sir Richard Dundas. The bombardment continued for forty-eight hours. Sveaborg was defended by a forge of fifty battalions of the line, twelve and a half sotnias of Cossacks, and fifty field guns under the chief command of Count F. F. Berg. During the forty-eight hours' cannonade 22,000 balls and shells were discharged against the fortress and town, but the Russians lost only 63 killed and 199 wounded. They lost one ship, the Rossia, and the Commandant's residence was partially destroyed.

TARPON fishing in Floridah forms the subject of a very interesting article in the new *Badminton Magazine*, and is also treated at considerable length in the "Sea Fishing" volume of the Badminton Library. The following anecdote, however, suggest that anglers coelum non animum mutant when they seek the sunny shores of Florida :—"A tarpon having tired out his would-be captor, the latter landed on an island and tied his line to a tree. The result was that the tarpon immediately began to tow the island after him in the same way as he had previously towed the boat." As the Scottish gillie remarked when told they killed finer salmon up the river: "It's no the fush that are bigger; they're bigger lears there."

COUNTRY cousins visiting the Paris Chamber of Deputies (a Correspondent says) are surprised to see there a fresco representing Louis Philippe and his court at the opening of the First Legislative Session. Some think it a sign of Monarchical reaction. The truth is that the architect in 1849 thought it cheaper to cover over this work of art with an allegorical tapestry than to take it away. A woven picture was found to be worm-eaten, and has been taken down to be fumigated and restored.

JUST now there are an unusually large number of Scoth islands in the property market. The Kilmuir estate, which is to be put up to auction in the autumn, embraces all the northern portion of the island of Skye, and comprises several small islands; but besides these there are also for sale the islands of Graemsey, near Stromness, Phara, and Walls, Orkney. The island of Walls, or Hoy, comprises about 40,000 acres, and includes numerous shooting lodges and arable farms.

THE same Judge whose success in the Commercial Court has been recognised by his severest critics, and whose rapidity during the vacation startles Chancery barristers, is Chairman of the Board of Studies of the Inns of Court. The prospectus of lectures during the Michaelmas Term, signed by Mr. Justice Mathew, has just been issued, and contains indications of the steady progress in legal education in London during recent years. The lectures are free to members of the Inns of Court, and can be attended, on the payment of moderate fees, by others. We are glad to see that Mr. Hunter, M.P., the Reader in Roman Law and Jurisprudence, feels well enough to promise an elaborate course of lectures.

IT is announced, an Odessa Correspondent says, by the Government Railway Administration that a new and fast express service will shortly be established between St. Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin, and London.

A PARTY of 700 Circassians in the Caucasus have applied for permission from the Imperial Government to pass over into Turkey, and from the Ottoman authorities they have sought for an exequator authorising them to settle in Asia Minor as Turkish subjects. The Russian Government, our Odessa Correspondent says, were well advised to refuse this permission for the present. The greater part of the male members of those Circassian parties who from time to time since the last Turkish war have migrated into Turkey, have gone to swell the ranks of the murderous Kurds in Armenia, and hence the Porte has always welcomed these immigrants, and furnished their families with allotments of land.

THE other night, at the Goldoni Theatre, Mascagni's opera "Silvano" was given at Leghorn for the first time, with additions and finale by the composer, who himself conducted. The production had been looked forward to with great interest in Mascagni's native town. The house was crowded. Madame Gemma Bellincioni sustained the role of Matilde, with Roberto Stagno as Silvano. The plot of "Silvano" resembles to a great extent that of the "Cavalleria Rusticana," and forms, in fact, a companion opera. The libretto is the work of Signor Targioni-Tozzetti, and is a drama of the sea. The chorus consisted of fifty and the orchestra of sixty-five performers. "Silvano" was enthusiastically received, and Mascagni was called before the curtain at least twenty times. The music has been favourably criticised. Three of the pieces were encored, the chorus of women in the second act being the most admired.

MUTUAL recriminations on the subject of the conduct of the combatants on both sides during the war between France and Germany being in fashion just now, the "Morgen Zeitung" publishes an article entitled "Hyænas of the Battle Field," in which serious accusations are made on the subject of the conduct of the French troops after the battle of Woerth. In this a graphic description is given of the manner in which the bodies of the German slain were robbed and mutilated. To one of the readers of the paper, however, the narrative seemed familiar, and on searching a file of the "Gartenlaub" he found it in a number of that popular periodical. The only thing is that it had no reference whatever to the French or to the Franco-German war. As a matter of fact it was published four years before that war, and had reference to some supposed misdeeds of the Austrians in the six weeks' war of 1866. The contributor to the "Morgen Zeitung" had simply substituted Woerth for Sadowa, and Frenchmen for Austrians.

THERE was an instance some time ago, declares Lord Winchilsea, where a farmer sent a truck-load of vegetables from a south Lincolnshire station to Sheffield, with the result that, instead of receiving a cheque, he received a bill for fourteen shillings, the carriage and commission having exceeded the sum realised on his consignment by that amount. In answer to complaints, the railway companies say there is very little English produce forthcoming. The reply to this, Lord Winchilsea says, is that it is a wonder there is any at all under the circumstances. The chief interest of the companies, he says, lies in the prosperity of our people at home, and agriculture is the principal British industry. And in the event of a continental war their traffic might be cut off to a great extent. Lord Winchilsea declares that he has no desire to attack the railway companies. But he wants fair play for British agriculturists, and he believes that eventually the companies will see where their true interests lie.

To say that Margate is crowded (writes a correspondent) is inadequately to express the condition of things. The place is like a leviathan rabbit warren. Hotels are crammed. Boarding houses overflow upon the doorsteps and even the pavement, not only on these sunny mornings, but more particularly on the sultry evenings when the interior of the houses grow hot to suffocation. The smaller houses are overcrowded to an extent that would constitute a serious danger were it to continue for any length of time, but the season lasts only a few weeks in its full development. Lodgers sleep in sitting-rooms, and even on landings, and camp beds are found to be stowed away in every available corner. The jetty is crowded too, but the Extension is surprisingly free until the evening, when ladies in astounding toilettes pace up and down and listen to the music, accompanied by men in yachting costume, flannels, or tweed suits. The incomparable air has attracted many invalids, for whom a turn on the Extension is almost as good as going to sea, and in some respects much more agreeable.

"ATLAS" learns that a new Royal yacht is to be built to take the place of the venerable Victoria and Albert, which, launched forty years ago, is hardly fit for the service of the Sovereign of the greatest maritime Power in the world. Almost every foreign potentate has a swifter and better yacht than the Victoria and Albert. Any new one to take her place should be built on the lines of the German Emperor's Hohenzollern: 4,000 tons, 10,000 horse-power, and a seagoing speed of at least twenty knots.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondass Narotumdass, Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Committee recorded memorandum, dated 3rd instant, from the acting Commissioner, reporting that the quantity of saud, shingle, and metal, to be replaced in filter No. 1, Malabar Hill Reservoir, amounted to 51,000 cubic feet, and that the excess of Rs. 55-8 would be debited to the contingent provision of the work.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Committee considered the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1895. The following are the extracts from the report :—

Exclusive of still-born, 7,002 deaths were registered, being 544 more than in the last quarter, but 183 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 34·08 per 1,000 of population calculated on the Census of 1891. While the mortality in this quarter is higher than in the last three months, it is lower than in the same period of the year before, and the improvement in the public health towards the end of the quarter is seen from the incidence of the mortality and the number of deaths in each month :

April	2,334
May	2,619
June	2,049

Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,726 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 3,587 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 57 persons could not be ascertained. The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the city is shown below :—

	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000.
Hindus	31·03
Hindus, low-caste	53·75
Mussulman	42·35
Parsees	27·39
Europeans	21·79

The infant mortality is 733 more than in the last quarter, but 188 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. 3,087 children under 4 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Annual rate per 1000.
Under 1 year	2,016	313·84
" 2 years	709	207·35
" 3 "	253	79·35
" 4 "	113	34·95

At the burying and burning grounds of the city 4,712 bodies were buried, 2,395 burnt, and 363 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 3,756 living—1,951 male, 1,805 female—and 368 still-born births were registered, being 214 more than in the last quarter, and 304 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the last Census was as 170·60 to 100, and assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 31·18. It was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

THE NEW ROAD FROM WARI BUNDER.

At the request of the Commissioner, the Committee gave sanction, under Section 91 of the Municipal Act, to application being made to Government to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, the property, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts, the same being required in connection with the proposed new road from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road.

SEWAGE NUISANCE IN PAREL DISTRICT.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation of the 5th instant :—"That the following be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration and report on the proposal therein, and as to the provision of funds for carrying out the work in question. Letter to the Secretary, dated 9th August, 1895, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 11th July, 1895, reports from the Drainage and Executive Engineers on the question of measures to be adopted to abate the nuisance from collections of sewage and water in Parel district, and suggesting that with a view to abate the nuisance and danger to the public health, a masonry channel 9in. by 9in. be constructed from the head of Elphinstone Road to De Lisle Road at a cost of Rs. 18,000.

Mr. Fitzgibbon moved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the amount of Rs. 18,000.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe seconded the resolution.

Dr. Viegas said that the question was of too great importance to be disposed of so hastily. They ought to send the matter to a sub-committee; and all the papers existing in the files of the Corporation and the opinions of the executive should be placed before a sub-committee, who should go into the merits of the question.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla did not see any necessity of the matter being referred to a sub-committee, as the question had already been fully discussed. He did not see how the "economic conscience" of Dr. Viegas was against the grant being made without its being considered by a sub-committee, especially as the question had been thoroughly threshed out. He was, therefore, in favour of Mr. Fitzgibbon's resolution.

Mr. Fitzbbon's proposition was then put to the vote, and carried.

After transacting some other business of minor importance, the Committee adjourned.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THIS fixture was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gould, who captained the Bombay Gymkhana team, was lucky enough to win the toss against Ibrahim Rahimtula

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS: A SUGGESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal of Friday last I beg to make one suggestion. His statistics, which show that of the students who fail for a second or third time, about 50 per cent. fail in the same subject, in which they had stood the test in a previous examination, must have, I think, been based on the old standard; i.e., he must have included in his statistics the case of a student who failed, say, in Sanskrit in 1894, but who had passed in the same subject in 1893 with the barely necessary number of marks.

Now would we not be able to judge the better if besides the statistics prepared by the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade we knew the percentage of cases in which students fail in the same subject in which they had passed with 40, 45, or 50 per cent. marks in a previous examination. For then only can we adequately judge of the amount of injustice caused by the present state of things. For, as far as I know, the number of cases in which students securing 40, 45, or 50 per cent. in a subject one year, fail to secure in the same subject even the necessary number of marks in the following year, must be comparatively small.

The public at large and the members of the Senate will be able to judge of the proposal the better, if some one supplies them with statistics on the lines suggested by me; how many students who have once passed in a subject with 40, 45, or 50 marks have failed to secure the necessary number of marks in the following year.

Proceeding on these lines, we shall find the percentage much lower, which will show that if the majority of students are to gain by the change to any considerable degree the standard "must be much lower than 45 per cent." Nevertheless, if Mr. Justice Ranade's proposed "principle" is established the gain to the student-world as regards mental as well as physical strain cannot be exaggerated, as is shown almost to a demonstration by the learned judge himself.—Yours, &c.,

S. N. D.

THE DHULIA DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter on the "Dhulia Disturbance," published in your issue of the 7th instant "A Loyal Mahomedan subject of Her Majesty" observes: "Government now ought to open its eyes to the fact that there should be at least one responsible Mahomedan officer either in the Police or in the Revenue Department in each of the districts. He being in the confidence of his co-religionists would be able to "somejhow" them, when they misunderstand Government measures, &c." But past experience in this matter has proved the fact to be otherwise, and Government cannot certainly be unaware of it. For, at least in three of the places, where disturbances occurred during the last two years, viz. Yeola, Wai, and Dhulia, the Police Inspectors were Mahomedans and they are believed, at least by the Hindu public, to have acted in a manner that encouraged, though indirectly, the Mahomedans to "somjhow" the Hindus, and in one place the Government officers also, in a way that is generally followed by the Police in "somjhowing" offenders in obtaining confessions. So if the suggestion of your loyal Mahomedan correspondent is acted upon the chances of religious disturbances are sure to increase.—Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF PEACE.

CROWDED TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Only a month ago a correspondent, signing himself "B.W.P.," in your contemporary's columns, called the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company authorities to the crowding of the evening 5-10 train leaving from the Church Gate Station, and praying that an extra second class car might be attached for the comfort of the second class passengers. But nothing has yet been done by the authorities concerned towards their comfort. It would be passing strange however, if anything in that direction was done only to the second class passengers and not to the third class passengers. The third class passengers who, as a rule are packed like sardines in tin box form the bulk of the contributors to the coffers of the railway company, and enable the shareholders to reap handsome dividends. But they are treated like driven cattle. It is unwise to kill the goose that yields golden eggs.—Yours, &c.,

Dadar, Sept. 10. J. G. D'SOUZA.

THE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lately I received a letter from Bombay. The cover was damaged in a suspicious way. To enquire in the matter I sent the cover to the local Imperial Post Office. The interesting reply says "the damages in the cover appear to be due to insects in the letter-box which sometimes eat away portions of envelopes on account of the gums used in closing them." Now I would suggest to the public to rub insect powder over their letters for Hyderabad, intended to be distributed through the Imperial Post Office, otherwise their covers will be entirely eaten away at least to the great disadvantage of the poor stamp collectors owing to the newly-born insects that devour letters in Hyderabad.—Your's, &c.,

IMAD NAWAZ JUNG.

Hyderabad, Sept. 5.

A TRIVIAL DIFFERENCE RESPECTING A LARGE CLAIM.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, CHIEF JUDGE.)

SHAPOORJI MUNCHERJI MADAN vs. J. R. FALKOVIEZ.

THIS was a claim of Rs. 1,355, being the amount paid by plaintiff to defendant from time to time on his account, together with interest, and Rs. 125-4, as the costs of the suit. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant appeared in person, and admitted Rs. 1,343 only. The plaintiff stated that he had made repeated demands for the payment of the amount sued for, but the defendant had not as yet paid the same, or any part thereof. The defendant disputed Rs. 12, the amount of muccadum charges, and admitted Rs. 1,343. The Chief Judge passed a decree for Rs. 1,343 together with court costs Rs. 125-4, and ordered Rs. 400 to be paid within eight days, and the balance by three equal monthly instalments.

WORK AT THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION AT CHICAGO.

(Before Mr MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

HENRY BALLANTINE VS. A. H. R. ARMSTRONG.

The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 301, and Rs. 23 as interest, being the amount of overcharge for warehousing certain articles, exhibited by the plaintiff in the World's Exhibition, held at Chicago, in the year 1893, as acknowledged by the defendant in his letter, dated the 25th of March, 1894. Mr. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Smetham, represented the defendant.

The Fifth Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—The plaintiff in this case is Henry Ballantine, and his constituted attorney is Harry Ballantine. The defence is a plea of payment. Exhibit No. 5 is a letter, admittedly signed by Harry Ballantine, as H. Ballantine and Sons. This letter is dated the 6th, July, 1891, and is addressed to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, the solicitors of the defendant. J. Humphrey, trading as Latham and Co., his agent, A. H. Armstrong. Harry Ballantine has put himself forward as partner of his father, Henry Ballantine, and there is nothing to show that he has declared himself to be otherwise than partner to his father. There was no actual payment, but the defendant has given credit to the plaintiff for 77dols. and 20c. There is no question about the amount. Harry and Henry Ballantine having been found to be partners, it is immaterial to examine in whose name the account was opened in defendant's books. However, as a matter of fact, I find the accounts in the ledgers of the defendant stand in the name of H. Ballantine, Esq., meaning thereby Henry Ballantine, senior. I find also that plaintiff Henry Ballantine requested defendant to deal with his son Harry. No fault has been found with the ledgers, kept by the defendant, and I fully trust them. Plaintiff's attorney, Harry Ballantine, is a young man of 24, and it stands to reason that in 1891 defendant would not deal with him unless at the representation of his father Henry. This young man said he was never his father's partner in 1891, and yet when he was shown Exhibit No. 5, dated the 6th July, 1891, he had to admit that he signed No. 5 as H. Ballantine and Sons. Suit dismissed with costs. Rs. 30 professional costs to defendant's solicitor.

A VIENNA Correspondent learns from Erlau, in Hungary, that the convent of the Brothers of Charity there lately received a visit of inspection from the General of the Order, who had travelled expressly from Rome. The Prior showed his books to prove that by wise economy he had saved the Order the sum of 80,000 florins. While the General was examining the books a maid servant entered the room with some refreshments. Female servants are against the rule in convents of tois Order, and the General immediately dismissed the Prior and confiscated all his private property.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 72, Apollo Street, Mr. R. Valentine Reid, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman read the following directors' report to the meeting, and after explaining to the shareholders the various items in details, proposed its adoption.

In submitting the audited accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1895, the directors regret that for reasons which have been already anticipated in their last report, the mill's earnings fell considerably short of what they were during the two years immediately preceding. Owing to large exports of wheat to other districts and provinces, prices at Delhi rose considerably for a time; still, our average wheat-cost for the year was only about 1¼ as per maund above that for 1893-94, and if ours had still been the only steam flour mill at Delhi, it should have proved no difficult matter to adjust the selling rates for flour accordingly. Through the advent of that competition, however, to which attention has been drawn in our last report, not only has our turn-over been considerably curtailed, but it was found impossible to keep selling prices on a sufficiently paying level. Thus our total sales of flour and bran during 1894-95 amounted to 165,626 maunds as against 230,160 maunds in 1893-94 and 192,278 maunds in 1892-93; and the margin between the average wheat-cost and the average selling-price of flour and bran for the year under report was only a fraction over 11 as. per maund, as against 15¼ as. in 1893-94 and 13¾ as. per maund in 1892-93. The accounts show a net profit of Rs. 33,484-9-7, to which is to be added the balance carried forward from last year, viz., Rs. 9,140-15-10, thus leaving Rs. 42,625-9-5 to be disposed of; and after deducting from this Rs. 1,946-0-7, being Messrs. Volkart Brothers' commission, the directors recommend that the balance be appropriated as follows:—Rs. 16,500 to depreciation account, Rs. 20,772 dividend equal to 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital (free of income tax.) Rs. 3,407-8-10 balance to be carried forward; total Rs. 42,625-9-5. Generally speaking, the demand for machine-ground flour has increased considerably, from year to year, at Delhi and at out-stations, and it is to be hoped that further progress in the same direction may be witnessed hereafter. Some sort of working or selling agreement between the two steam flour mills at Delhi, if practicable, would no doubt tend to render the trade more profitable for both of them, and the directors of this company are keeping this question well in mind. To make it possible for our wheat to be more thoroughly cleaned and in order to improve upon the higher qualities of flour, our mill has been partially reconstructed, some new machinery of the latest types having been put in, etc., at a cost of about Rs. 35,800. This new machinery has been working since the end of March last, and, the directors are glad to say, is giving every satisfaction. Mr. Chubildass Lalloobhoy retires by rotation from the board, but is eligible for re-election. On his return to Bombay, Mr. C. E. Nixon has been re-appointed as the company's auditor by the board, and you will be asked to confirm this appointment. The buildings, godowns, bungalows, machinery, engine and boilers, stock and stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 5,27,500.

After the proposal of the adoption of the annual report was duly seconded, one of the shareholders moved an amendment that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share be declared, instead of Rs. 12 per share. The chairman strongly recommended the shareholders not to adopt the amendment under present circumstances, remarking that it would be very unwise to reduce the reserve fund.

The amendment was, however, proposed and seconded, and was carried by a majority of 14 votes against 8; but on a poll being demanded from the opposite party, it was found that several shareholders who had supported the amendment, were not qualified to vote, and the amendment was, consequently, lost by a majority of two votes. The original motion for the adoption of the report was then carried. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share was then declared. Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director of the company. The appointment of Mr. C. E. Nixon as auditor of the company was confirmed, and he was re-appointed for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per annum. A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 28, Medows Street, Fort, Mr. A. Breul being in the chair. The following directors' report was submitted before the shareholders, and on the motion of the chairman was unanimously adopted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you the audited accounts of this company for the year ending 31st July, 1895. The total number of bales pressed at Akola during the season were 35,962, being 9,523 in excess of last year's pressing, out of which this company pressed 10,812 bales. The result is a net profit of Rs. 10,392-7-1, including the balance of Rs. 74-7-6 brought forward from last season, equal to very nearly 14 per cent. on the share capital, and which your directors recommend to apportion as follows:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 11 per share, free of income-tax, being 11 per cent. on the paid-up capital, absorbing Rs. 8,250; to reserve and renewal account Rs. 1,800, which will then show a balance of Rs. 14,353-1-7; to payment of bonus to the employes, Rs. 350, and to carry forward to next year's profit and loss account the remaining balance of Rs. 92-7-1. The pressing amalgamation which expired on 31st July, 1894, has been renewed for a period of five years, the pressing rate remaining the same as before. The press buildings are fully insured against fire. Presses and machinery are in good-working order, and all repairs and renewals found necessary during the season have been paid for out of revenue. Mr. Breul on his return from Europe last October rejoined the board of directors, vice Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, resigned. Messrs. A. Breul and Lukmidas Vussonji retire from the board of directors by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have also to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 11 per share, free of income-tax, being equal to 11 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared payable. The appointment of Mr. A. Breul as a director, *vice* Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, resigned, was confirmed. Messrs A. Breul and Lukmidas Vussonji, who retired from the board of directors, were re-elected. A bonus of Rs. 250 was resolved to be paid to the employes of the company. Mr. Fardunji Ardeshir Cursetji was re-appointed auditor for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 125 per annum. A vote of thanks was accorded to the secretaries and managers as well as to the directors for the able and successful management of the company's affairs, during the period under report. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DACOITY IN THE DECCAN.

MR. JACOB, Sessions Judge of Sholapore, gave judgment, on Thursday, in the case in which Krishna and Yedoo were charged with having, with others, committed a desperate dacoity at Kalamwady village, and of having carried away property of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000. The Government pleader, Mr. R. Joshi, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. Accused No. 1 was undefended, and the second accused was defended by Messrs. Davur and Lalkaka. On behalf of the prosecution, it was alleged by complainant, Bai Bhagirthi, a widow, who owns considerable landed property in the village, that, on the midnight of the 20th April last, herself, her family, and servants were all startled by the sudden presence in their verandah and rooms of several armed dacoits. One of them had a sword, the other a gun, and the rest had sticks. They were all subjected to a severe thrashing first, and then in order that all valuable ornaments in the house may be shown to them at once the robbers threatened to kill them all. The strong room, &c., having been shown to them, they removed all the valuables, and ran away with them. That by means of a kerosene lamp that had been burning in the verandah they were able to identify five of the robbers, and that prisoner Yedoo, though being a night-blind old man, had been unable to take any active part in the robbery, was present at the dacoity, and was reclining on the steps of the verandal obviously with a view to assist the others in carrying away the property. The complainant was corroborated in many of these allegations by her little son Bhow, her maid Rangi, and servant Dhondia. In cross-examination, however, it was brought out that hardly two of the alleged robbers had been identified, and that two only were mentioned to the police patel of the village and at the panchnama. The men who served as panch, the patel, and others were examined, and it was shown that complainant had considerable ill-feeling against accused No. 2, and though up to very recently she had been friendly with accused No. 1, a near neighbour of hers, there was a serious rupture between them; and that prisoner No. 1 and the complainant's servant had an old grudge against prisoner No. 2. After a few minutes' deliberation the assessors returned a verdict of guilty on all charges against both the prisoners. The judge, however, gave them leave to go, and next day, after considering all the evidence in the case, sentenced the prisoner to rigordus imprisonment for five years with a fine of Rs. 100, and acquitted prisoner No. 2, who was set at liberty.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are the excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd September:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department No. 183, dated 21st August 1895, communicating a letter from the Government of India, No. 633, dated 30th July 1895, intimating that a reference has been made to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the proposal made by the Port Trustees for holding the appointment of Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, in abeyance and that that Government are of opinion that on the grounds of economy to the Port Trust, special consideration should be given to their views in such a matter, and ordering that the Government of India be informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection to the post of Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, being left temporarily vacant, as a tentative measure, so as to ascertain whether the arrangements suggested by the Port Trustees for carrying on the duties will work in practice and prove satisfactory.

Resolution—Government should be thanked for the consideration shown to the Trustees' request, and it should be intimated that the Trustees will report on the question further so soon as they have had longer experience of the working of the present arrangements which effect such a material economy.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th August 1895, reporting that Mr. C. Anderson, Acting Mechanical Superintendent, has given satisfaction during his probation and shown himself capable of performing the duties of the post, and recommending that he be appointed to the office in place of Mr. Smeaton.

Resolution.—Mr. Anderson should be confirmed in the appointment of Mechanical Superintendent with effect from the date of Mr. Smeaton's retirement. Mr. Smeaton's pension papers are under consideration, but the Trustees wish to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his long and faithful services and their regret at his retirement.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 7th August 1895, reporting, with reference to Trustee's Resolution No. 163, dated 21st May 1895, that he is still of opinion that the present occupants of the Ryan Market, and not the registered tenants, should hold the compartments from the Trustees; that the change be made with effect from 1st November 1895; that, with effect from the same date, the rents for the west gullies, comprising in all 126 compartments, be raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per compartment in consideration of their being more valuable to local dealers; making suggestions as to the letting of the gullies and shewing how the revenue of the market would be affected by the proposals. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee advising that the Acting Traffic Manager's proposals, which are concurred in by Mr. Baird, be agreed to.

Resolution.—The proposals are approved. The agreements for the ensuing year should be with the actual occupants and it should be stipulated in all cases that no assignment or subletting will be allowed without the written consent of the Trustees.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 29th August 1895, forwarding the undernoted tenders for the supply of clothing for Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Lascars, &c., of all departments of the Trust, which will be required for issue on 1st April 1896:—Bhawoo Cassinath Rs. 6,396-14-0, H. Cassim & Co. Rs. 7,490-15-0, Jaffer Peer Mahomed (informal, being based on his own samples instead of the Trustees') Rs. 7,654-4-0, and recommending that the tender of Bhawoo Cassinath, which is the lowest, be accepted, the tenderer having given satisfaction when he had the contract in 1888 and 1890.

Resolution—The lowest tender should be accepted as recommended by the Engineer.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Summary of Bunders, Land, Dock and Port Revenues collected and paid into Bank:—

Bunders and Land.	Budget Estimates for year 1895-96.	Current Financial Year, 1895-96. Month of Aug. 1895.	Current Financial Year, 1895-96. Five Months from 1st April 1895.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	1,37,100	5,903	67,519
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	1,78,050	10,803	71,437
Elphinstone Estate	8,87,750	60,433	3,45,056
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	2,83,280	16,811	1,07,002
Esmail Hubibh to Chowpatty Bunder	29,920	1,438	12,374
Warehouses	2,21,000	15,903	92,779
Miscellaneous Revenue	55,750	4,673	29,811
Total	18,42,750	1,18,764	7,20,978
Wet Docks	23,71,800	1,43,708	10,43,835
Merewether Dry Dock	99,000	1,380	46,622
Port Dues, &c.	1,57,980	10,715	67,551
Total	44,71,530	2,74,565	18,77,486
Add other Items	20,150	738	9,741
Total Rs.	45,21,980	2,75,303	18,87,227

Bunders and Land.	Last Financial Year, 1894-95. Month of Aug. 1894.	Last Financial Year, 1894-95. Five Months from 1st April 1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	10,822	78,385
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	11,978	66,800
Elphinstone Estate	61,569	3,56,005
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	17,431	1,00,375
Esmail Hubibh to Chowpatty Bunder	1,716	12,834
Warehouses	17,746	93,042
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,576	29,240
Total	1,24,845	7,36,172
Wet Docks	1,56,511	11,16,370
Merewether Dry Dock	5,898	35,350
Port Dues, &c	7,698	64,510
Total	2,94,950	19,52,402
Add other Items	1,285	6,308
Total Rs.	2,96,235	19,58,710

Budget Estimate	For year 1894-95	Rs. 44,58,550
Actuals	"	" 44,71,221

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Aug. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to30th Aug. 1895.	For week ending 30th Aug. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 30th Aug. 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	423	15	421
" out	12	448	12	442
" of harbour	12	275	9	313
" transported	15	31	—	34
" attended to	1	31	—	37
" warped	2	49	2	37
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS:—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	12	194	10	217
Victoria Dock	7	195	4	185
Total	19	389	14	402
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	8	191	8	216
Victoria Dock	7	202	4	192
Total	15	393	12	408
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	15	—	11	—
Victoria Dock	8	—	12	—
Total	23	—	23	—
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS:—				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	2	75	Nil.	52
Victoria " "	1	30	2	22
Total	3	105	2	74

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK:—

	During week. No.	During week. Period of occupation.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1895, to 31st August 1895. No.	Total. From 1st April 1895 to 31st August 1895. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1894 to 31st August 1894. No.	Total. From 1st April 1894 to 31st August 1894. Tonnage.
For week ending 31st August, 1895.							
Vessels under 300 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
S S "Ponani" *	1	*2	879	11	5,630	13	4,589
S S "Kaveri" *	1	2d	872				
H Dredger "Kaphas"	1	1d	949				
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S "Okhla" continued from last week	..	1d	...	...	...	...	...
S S "Bahaduri"	1	*2	1,589	37	109618	28	75,821
S S "Mahanadi"	1	2d	1,189				
S S "Arroyo"	1	1d	3,581				
Total	6	7ds	9,059	48	115248	41	3,9410

* Docked together.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Garrington Road, London, England.

POONA (OPEN) POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

JUST before the time programmed for the first match on Tuesday afternoon, (three o'clock) a disagreeable soaking rain commenced to fall putting a slippery surface on to the ground which had otherwise somewhat recovered from the ploughing which it sustained on the first day. This also had the effect keeping away a number of people, besides which a goodly number of the usual attendants at polo matches were present at Miss Vidal's wedding. The band of the King's Own Yourkshire Light Infantry were present and performed a pleasing programme, and by the time the first game was fairly started the rain had stopped, and people commenced to arrive in larger numbers. The first match, between the Palgah (Hyderabad) team and the Bombay Gymkhana, was interesting, inasmuch as it shewed what can be done in Polo when constant combined practice, unremitted training of the ponies, and almost unerring judgement in eyesight and aim are brought to bear upon the game. The Palgah team (known as the Palgah First Team) gave the spectators a splendid exposition of the scientific principles of Polo. Of course a lot of credit was due to the capital mounting of the team, the ponies having not only pace, but appearing to understand what was required of them. Their turning was pretty in the extreme, coming round when at a hand gallop on little more than their own ground, and otherwise showing a suppleness and tractability which assisted them materially the operation of their riders. The men themselves evidently possessed the technique as well as the practice of the game, for rarely were their men off the ball, and often when one of the team was on, and apparently about to strike, the ball was suddenly left alone for the man behind, whilst the other rode off an opponent. Then again their hitting was precise and clean, besides being hard, the ball being lifted either forwards or backwards, near or off side, with a swinging stroke that was delivered with great accuracy and when the rider was immediately over the ball, the consequence being that it travelled. It was noticed throughout that the men backed each other up well, there being always someone ready to lift the ball should the foremost one miss or get ridden off. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that such a victory has to be recorded to the Baigah team. Individually the Gymkhana played well throughout, especially seeing how they were handicapped in the matter of strength, and many goals were saved by their hard riding and quick returns. The ball hanging up so often in the holes appeared to disconcert them greatly, whereas the slow ground was favourable to the type of pony ridden by their rivals. The second game was more interesting to those who like to witness an equal contest, for the teams (Poona Horse and 7th Hussars) were certainly better matched. Both teams played a good game, although at times the play was rough, and the Hussars decidedly got bad luck in their three shots, for which only subsidiaries to goals were scored. Perhaps erratic shooting may have had something to do with it, but the runs down were well ridden, and the suppport given to each other very good. In the matter of combination, however, the Poona Horse exhibited a trifling superiority, but they had to fight hard for their victory, which, as will be seen, was a narrow one. The Hussar's ponies did not appear to be on the whole quite so tractable as the mounts of their opponents, although after some of the changes a Poona Horse pony here and there was seen to be giving its rider some trouble in the field. Taken all round, the two teams were as near a match as any that have met on the Polo ground this season and the game was consequently exciting and interesting. The following are the details:—

PAIGAH TEAM.		BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	
Meer Karulla	1	Mr Fisher	1
Sk Abdul Rahman	1	Mr Ellison	1
Naz Mahomed Khan	3	Major Sconce	3
Sk Mahomed Hussain Beg	(back).	Mr Provost	(back).

Umpires:—Capt. Horne and Mr. Griffith.

First Period.—Paigah made the play from the commencement and running down put in a goal within one minute of start. The throw in was followed by another goal by the Paigah team a minute later, then a subsidiary, and after that two more goals. Score: Paigah 4 goals 1 sub to nil, Time 8-36.

2nd Period.—Paigah again attacked, their combination, passing, and general scientific exposition of the game being most marked. One goal and one sub were added during this period. Score: Paigah 5 goals 2 subsidiaries. Gymkhana nil. Time 8-30.

Third Period.—The ball was again kept in the Gymkhana territory, the scoring of the Paigah team being one subsidiary, one subsidiary, and one subsidiary, all in quick succession. The Gymkhana during this period had better mounts or at any rate their ponies were kept better in hand, but the turning compared most noticeably and to the animal's detriment to the quick evolutions of the ponies of the Native team, and their pace was not equal. The consequence was that whenever they got fairly on the ball and a run looked certain they were out classed by their rivals. Paigah made repeated shots at the Gymkhana's goal, one effort proving successful. Score:—Paigah 6 goals 5 subsidiaries, Gymkhana nil. Time 8-12.

Fourth Period.—One of the Gymkhana Team, Mr. Ellison, came down soon after ball had been despatched up field from throw in, and appeared to get a nasty fall, being dragged a considerable distance, but to the relief of the onlookers he was up again soon, and changing his pony, the game was resumed. A foul was claimed by the Gymkhana and allowed soon afterwards, for crossing, but nothing came of the concession. Paigah put in two more goals and time was called:—Paigah 8 goals 5 subs, Gymkhana nil. Time 11-28

Fifth Period.—Only two minutes remained in which to play, during which the Gymkhana managed to prevent their opponents from scoring, and the game was called as above.

7TH HUSSARS.		POONA HORSE.	
Mr. Fielden	1	Mr. Gordon	1
Capt. Liebert	2	Mr. Newnham	2
Mr. Daly-ty	3	Mr. Raymond	3
Capt. Poore	(back)	Capt. Grantham	(back)

Umpires:—Mr. Provost and Mr. Griffith.

1st Period.—Play was very even from the throw in, and was confined mostly to the centre of the ground for the first few minutes. Then the Poona Horse got on the ball and making a good run down attacked hotly but nothing came of it, ball going behind. After the hit in the Horse again took possession, nearly scoring, No. 3 being responsible for the run, but the Hussar's back did the needful. More centre play followed, out of which the Hussars' left forward got on the ball and made a good run for the Poona's goal but ball was sent wide. Up and down play ensued neither side having much advantage till the Poona Horse got a corner, and the ball being well centred a scramble occurred. Give and take play followed and time was called when the ball was in the centre of play. Score: Love all. Time 8-15.

Second Period.—Even play again characterized the opening, Hussars then getting on and carrying ball well down scoring a subsidiary, hit by Mr. Fielden. After some up and down play the Poona Horse got possession and Mr. Raymond making a good run down, well supported, put in a goal and gong went. Score: Poona Horse 1 goal, Hussars 1 subsidiary. Time 8-53.

Third Period.—Soon after ball was thrown in, the Hussars got on and carried the ball well down to the Poona's half, and a goal looked imminent but the hit was wide. Hussars again attacked and ball was kept in Horse's territory for some minutes and the ball getting into a hole a long scrimmage with sticks took place. Poona Horse were the first to get hold, and a run to the Hussars' ground followed, ball going out of boundary. A good hot scramble then occurred in the teeth of the Hussars' goal, but ball was sent into centre play. Hussars then got a run up and a sharp shot at goal was made, but the ball went behind the line. On being hit out, ball remained in Poona's territory for a few minutes, when the latter got on and were running down when one of their men came down and game was stopped and the gong sounded. Score for the period nothing: time 8-18.

Fourth Period.—On resumption, the Hussars made the running, and a subsidiary ensued a few seconds after the throw in. The ball was then confined to centre for a spell, neither side having any material advantage. Poona Horse then got a run up, but being well ridden off, the ball was lost to them and travelled down again. The Poona Horse then picked up the ball very prettily from a miniature nullah in the centre of the field but was not allowed to keep it long. Getting on again however the Poona forwards made a good combined run, Capt. Grantham sending in a hot shot, making two goals to their side to two subs to the Hussars. Time was called 8-59.

Fifth Period.—Hussars played up well and determinedly, making a good run right into the teeth of the Poona Horse goal, and ball got mulled, but being released from scrim that followed. Mr. Fielden got possession and put in a smart goal. On changing side Hussars again attacked and a subsidiary followed, hit by Captain Liebert. This was followed by a continued attack by the Hussars who obtained a corner, off which the Horse got on and ball was transferred up the ground, but was sent out of play. Upon being hit in, some up and down play on the far line was indulged in, and time was called when Poona Horse were in possession in Hussars' quarters. Score: Poona Horse 2 goals, Hussars 1 goal, 3 subs. Time 5-30.—"Deccan Herald."

A STRANGE question (a Vienna correspondent says) has arisen in Hungary. The Minister of Finance has addressed a question to the Minister of Worship as to whether a priest has the right to make his congregation swear in church that they will abstain from spirits. In a town in the south of Hungary the Greek Catholic priest, after an eloquent sermon in favour of sobriety, made his congregation take an oath that for three years they would not touch spirits. The publicans and those who have rented the tax on spirituous liquors have addressed a protest to the Finance Minister, and declare that they are unable to fulfil their contracts. The Minister of Worship is not yet ready with his answer.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DHULIA RIOT AND ITS LESSONS.

THE native papers regret the occurrence of the riot at Dhulia, leading as it did to loss of life. "What does the incident signify"? asks the "Gujerati." "It signifies," answers our contemporary, "that though the music question has been pending settlement for the last three years, Government are yet unable or reluctant to arrive at a compromise. This time a few innocent Mahomedans have been shot dead. Next time it might be the lot of Hindoos to share the same cruel fate. How long is this to go on? There is no Mahomedan or Hindoo left of commanding personality and of influence and position to intervene with success in these music disputes; Government, which alone can, with their influence and authority, bring together leading members of the two communities in different places, are playing a waiting game for reasons which we are unable to appreciate. Are then the people to go on quarrelling for ever?" Again asks the "Gujerati," "The determined attack on Mr. Cumine at Dhulia shows in what direction things are tending. The incident suggests more than we think ourselves at liberty or prudent to give expression to. But if statesmanship at least in provincial matters has not left the seat of provincial government, the settlement of the music question ought no longer to be postponed." Our contemporary suggests that the highest and most respected Official in the State should be sent to confer with the leading Hindus and Mahomedans. In such matters nothing is so valuable and successful as personal influence. Owing to the lapse of all authority, prestige and power into foreign hands, the natural leaders have not that commanding influence which in a self-governing country they generally possess. There is, therefore, all the greater reason why government should, with the co-operation of the prominent members of the two communities, take the initiative in the matter." In the opinion of our contemporary, "Lord Sandhurst has now before him a question of more portentous gravity and importance than any he has had to deal with since his Lordship resumed office. It is a question the satisfactory solution of which alone would entitle his administration to be remembered by posterity and his memory to be respected by the people. "The Kaiser-i-Hind" is of opinion that "the Government of Lord Sandhurst will do well if once for all it made an effort, and a strong and practical effort, to allay once for all that spirit of riotousness which has been burning in the Presidency for the last two years and upwards. No doubt it is best for the two great communities to come to terms themselves. But if that seems impossible, it is only wise that the State itself should interpose its authority and devise wholesome rules which shall keep both parties on their good behaviour and effectively prevent repetition of the unfortunate events which at present detract not a little from the reputation of Government." The "Independent" remarks that "the Bombay Presidency appears to be getting an evil reputation for these religious disturbances, and it is time that Government should take more action in the matter as is most likely to have the effect of putting an effectual stop to them." The "Indian Spectator" is of opinion that "No Government can subsist without firmly setting its foot down upon illegal attempts to set the constituted authorities of the land at defiance, however unjust their orders may appear. That was the lesson the people of Wai had to learn last year, and the people of Dhulia, at so heavy a cost, this year. We very much regret the loss of life, but it will not be in vain, if it teaches Hindus and Mahomedans alike the necessity of confining their attempts to get redress of grievances strictly and solely to constitutional and peaceful methods. These are not the days of mob rule or of open revolt."

THE RETENTION OF CHITRAL.

Some of the native papers are down upon Mr. Bhownuggree, the Parsee member of Parliament, for seconding Mr. Maclean's motion in the House of Commons. The "Gujerati" remarks that "Mr. Maclean and Mr. Bhownuggree who knows as much of Indian frontier expedition and other Indian problems as a man in the moon established themselves by the admission that Chitral should be retained, though in the same breath they protested against a policy of annexation. What does Mr. Bhownuggree care if its retention meant loss of independence to the Chitralis and a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer? Here is an Indian in Parliament posing as the representative of Conservative India, knowing scarcely anything as to what he is talking about and deliberately selling the interests of his country in order to gratify his personal ambition even by vilifying his countrymen and sacrificing their dearest interests. The whole Anglo-Indian world and the whole Conservative party might fete and extol him to the skies. But India knows him not and repudiates his ignorant pretensions to speak even in the name of Conservative Indians." "The Kaiser-i-Hind" is even more severe and observes: "Chitral, all the same, may be occupied, never mind the burden. This is the way the honourable member has discharged his duty for the first time in the 'true interests' of India. He has been instrumental in supporting a Jingo Ministry, which has done all in its power, in open defiance of the voice of India, to plunge further into the mire the already embarrassed finances of the country! What a difference to be sure between his practice and profession! But then who ever believed in his professions?" "The Indian Spectator" welcomes Mr. Macl

WRITERS AND READERS.

SLATIN PASHA's book of his experiences in Mahdiland will be one of the most important publications of the autumn. It is entitled "Fire and Sword in the Sudan," and will be published here by Mr. Edward Arnold. Major F. R. Wingate has translated and edited the English edition, and Mr. R. Talbot Kelly has provided a fine series of illustrations. Mr. Talbot Kelly is personally familiar with the Nile Valley, and, besides, he has had the assistance of Slatin Pasha and Major Wingate in preparing his pictures.

Slatin Pasha describes the work as a "personal narrative of fighting and serving the dervishes" from the year 1879 to 1895. It appears that as a colonel in the Egyptian army, and as governor and commander of the troops in Darfur he fought no fewer than twenty-seven pitched battles before he was compelled to surrender to the Mahdi. He brings his narrative up to the period of his escape, and gives what is believed to be the first authentic map of the regions in which his lot was cast for so long. A careful ground plan of Khartoum and Omdurman is also included in the volume.

Miss Alice Balfour, the sister of Mr. Arthur Balfour, is to give us a book on the tour which she made in South Africa. It will be named "Twelve Hundred Miles in an Ox-wagon," and will have illustrations from Miss Balfour's own drawings. Miss Balfour and her party journeyed from Cape Town to Salisbury, thence to the coast at Beira, and so home by Zanzibar. Most of the travelling was, as a matter of course, done by ox-wagon, and hence the title which Miss Balfour has selected for the volume. Mr. Edward Arnold is to publish it, probably in October.

An authoritative account of the international chess tournament at Hastings is to be published by Messrs. Chatto. It is being prepared by the committee of the tournament, and will have annotations by the different chess champions. Essays by Lasker, Steinitz, or Tchigorin explaining the lines on which they conducted their games, will naturally be specially interesting. The work will contain all the games of the tournament, diagrams of interesting positions, and portraits and biographical sketches of the chess masters.

The new Coleridge work which Mr. William Heinemann announces will be ready before the end of October. Coleridge was in the habit, it seems, of keeping note-books in which he chronicled table-talk and wrote finished prose. These note-books have remained unpublished in the hands of the Coleridge family until now, when Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge has prepared a volume of extracts. The title selected for it, "Anima Poetæ," represents the spirit of the book, as reflecting the poet's mind on various matters at various times. A Coleridge index which should be very useful, is to be given at the end.

Some months ago Colonel Hanna, who served on the English staff in the last Afghan War, wrote a book entitled "Can Russia Invade India?" It was the first of a series in which he purpose to consider the various questions relating to our Indian frontier. The second volume is about to be issued by Messrs. Archibald Constable under the title "India's Scientific Frontier." It has been written in the light of the Chitral expedition, and goes into the subject of the retentions of that country. In a third book Colonel Hanna will further develop the subject.

Messrs. Cassell are to publish an artistic album of London and its environs under the title "The Queen's London." This name comes from the fact that the Queen has permitted the work to be dedicated to her. It will appear in monthly parts, each one consisting of thirty-two pages, and will be completed in a year from now. The plates are from photographs specially taken for the work, and the closest artistic care has been given to their production. All the leading scenes of the area from Windsor to Gravesend and from Watford to Epsom are covered, and permission has been obtained to photograph the interiors of some important buildings not accessible to the public.

A volume which should interest the younger poets is to be published at once by Messrs. Archibald Constable. It is entitled, "All Expenses Paid," and is an account of an imaginary trip of the minor English poets to Parnassus. Need it be said that the author remains anonymous, but as he mentions the several poets by name, he expresses his willingness to apologise if any of them call upon him to do so. He writes so good-naturedly all through, however, that he hardly thinks anybody's feelings will be hurt. Three lady poets, Katharine Tynan, Dollie Radford, and Jane Barlow are included in the jaunt, and Gatliffe and Mr. W. B. Yeats are described as the leaders of the party.

M. Zola's novel of "Rome" is to be translated into English by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly. Although the novelist has probably hardly finished the work yet, considerable progress has been made with the English translation. Messrs. Chatto, who will publish it, are also to issue a new translation by Mr. Vizetelly of the Zola story "The Fat and the Thin."

The Christmas number of the "Illustrated London News" will contain a story by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, entitled "On the Great North Road." This is the only short story Mr. Stevenson left behind him. As the title implies, it deals with highwaymen and wayside inns and other romantic matters. The action takes place at the end of the last century.

In "The Badminton Magazine" for September, Mr. H. Perkins, Secretary of the M.C.C., and Mr. C. W. Alcock, the Secretary of the Surrey Club, each draw up an ideal list of the best eleven of Gentlemen, the best eleven of Players, and the best representative eleven of England. The selections are based on the performances of the leading players during the present season.

Dr. Jannaris's long-promised Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages was to be published by Mr. Murray this month, probably on the 2nd or 3rd. It is the first attempt which has been made to deal with modern Greek as a living tongue, adapted to all the needs of to-day. The increasing interest which is being taken in Greece and Greek affairs, the rapid opening up of the country to tourists and antiquaries, and the approach of the international athletic contests, have all tended to attract especial attention to the subject. The volume, which will consist of nearly 500 closely printed pages, has been printed on specially-made "Bible paper," so as to be as light and portable as possible. It will be about the size of one of the new series of Murray's Handbooks.

Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s new serial entitled "The Queen's London" opens with a very [illegible] number, which furnishes for the modest sum of sixpence thirty-two full-page views in permanent photography of scenes in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, with letter-press descriptions. When complete—the present notion is to limit it to about twelve parts—it promises to form both an interesting album of pictures and a comprehensive record of the aspect of our vast city, together with such objects and localities in the environs in this fifty-ninth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. The number is in convenient oblong form, is handsomely printed on thick paper, and is enclosed in an artistically ornamented wrapper.

Konrad Alberti has written a satire against "fashion," and the manner in which certain fashions in dress arise, especially as to colour. The book is called "Mode." A rich stuff merchant, greatly esteemed in Berlin, finds to his sorrow that several thousand yards of "Naples-blue cheviot" will never be sold, because the colour is not fast. He complains to his wife that the colour has faded to a horrid dirty green that looks like decay. His wife sends for a pattern of the stuff, and promises to bring it into fashion if her husband will give her some brilliants. He promises in his turn, and the lady wears a dress made of the faded stuff at a great banquet given by her in honour of an actor. She is asked what she calls the colour of her remarkable dress, and answers "Corpsegreen." "What!" exclaims her guest, "Corp—! Really, very witty! Horribly grand! Quite fin de siecle!" And the colour becomes fashionable. The author goes on to describe how the not talented actor for whom the banquet is given is brought into fashion by his patroness, and this is the chief subject of the book, showing up a certain phase of Berlin fashionable life.

The Milan "Osservatore Cattolico" says that a Catholic society in Milan has caused to be printed a large number of gummed stamps, containing the effigy of Leo XIII., in gold and colours, with the inscription: "20 September, 1895, W. Leone XIII., W. l'Italia. They are intended to be struck at the date mentioned on letters, post-cards, papers, and anything else as a counter-demonstration on the part of good Catholics.

Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, who published more than sixty years ago the original edition of the book, will issue shortly a new edition of "Tales of the Covenanters, by Robert Pollok, author of The Course of Time. The volume, which will be entirely re-set and printed on antique paper, will contain the Life of the Author, by the Rev. Andrew Thompson, D.D., Edinburgh; general view of the character, literature, aims and attained objects of the Covenanters by the late Rev. George Gilfillan, Dundee, and twelve new illustrations by Mr. H. M. Brock.

"Child Christopher and Goldilind the Fair," the new romance by William Morris, is now at the binders, and will be ready shortly, in two vols. 16mo, bound in half holland (uniform with the King Florus series). The issue consists of 600 paper copies and 12 on vellum. Only one vellum copy and less than 300 paper copies remain. N.B.—No cheaper edition of this work will be published.

CALCUTTA STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The buoyancy in exchange referred to last week has been further developed, and another rise of close upon one-eighth has been established. Altogether, there is a bright look about the rupee, and opinions seem to be held that the advance has something of an established look about it. With improved prices for Council bills, and slightly higher quotations for silver, there is sufficient outside support, while, locally, a fair amount of private paper seems to be forthcoming. The latest utterances of the New Secretary of State are also hopeful, and there is some curiosity to know what the improved method of selling Council drafts really means. It is an open question whether the system of tender as practised at present, is the best, and there are not wanting men here who maintain that an out-and-out auction would be an improvement. There is much that savours of red tape in the system of sealed tenders, and to the ordinary commercial mind some discouragement of bidders thus arises. The Government of India in this country sell their opium, for instance, by public auction, and as the other end, the great produce mart, in and around Mincing Lane, adopts the auction system. The question thus arises, is there any real virtue in this system of secret bidding? The subject, as applied to the weekly sales of Council drafts, has never been openly discussed, and there is reason for thinking that Lord George Hamilton's allusion really has reference to some such method.

There has been some talk about the acceleration of the daily Mail Service to Bombay, and it seems clear that the question will soon come up for decision. It is stated that the great stumbling block is the G. I. P. Railway, and it is even said that the reform would have been brought about long ago, but for the obstructiveness of the G. I. P. The Government of India can, of course, be trusted to see that this line is not allowed to block the way to an improvement which would reduce the journey by ten or twelve hours. There can be no doubt that the reform if brought about will be a most acceptable boon.

I have heard that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have the question of railways, generally, still under consideration, and it is said that the Committee has advocated that where lines are to have a terminus at Calcutta, construction should commence here. The wonder is that so obvious an application of common-sense should ever have required to be pointed out.

Owing to a certain diversity of opinion in connection with the extension of the railway from Singhea to Madaripur, on the Bengal Central line, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided on seeing the ground for themselves, before coming to a decision. Through the courtesy of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the River Companies an excursion for this purpose has been arranged, and the party is expected to start from Calcutta about the end of next week. It is this practical spirit and undoubted energy on the part of the Committee and the Executive, that accounts for the great success of the Chamber, and there can be little doubt that in the projected personal inspection the best practical formation of opinion will be arrived at.

Tenders in the Port Trust loan of 16 lakhs at 4 per cent. for 30 years, advertised for recently, were received up to noon to-day, and the Commissioners meet on Monday, when the same will be opened and the result made public. The opinion is held by known authorities in the securities market that the Commissioners would have done better for the Trust had they asked the public for the money at 3½ per cent. instead of 4. It is of course impossible to say with any certainty what a loan of the lower denomination would bring, though it is safe to assume that the saving in interest of a half per cent. per annum in the 30 years would be materially heavier than the difference in price to-day between a 4 and a 3½ loan. Investors of the stamp of insurance companies will perhaps say that it would have been as broad as it is long, seeing that they would have gone on their actuarial investment tables and have tendered for a 3½ loan only at the exact equivalent, and that the Commissioners would thus in the end have been no better off, but people outside the actuarial fraternity appraise such articles differently and with less exactitude; these would simply agree that 3½ per cent. Government paper is at the moment valued for a about 108, and that therefore a 3½ Port Trust 30 years loan is worth so much less, nor would they in such a process of reasoning estimate that the difference in price between a 4 and a 3½ security must be Rs. 15. Looking at the matter in this way I cannot help thinking that the Port Commissioners have given themselves away. Much the same idea was expressed in the case of the recent Corporation 4 per cent. loan, when I was of opinion that the Municipal Commissioners would have done better had they come out boldly with a prospectus at 3½ per cent. What was said then has greater emphasis now, with money more abundant, and cheaper than it has ever been in Calcutta. No more suitable season could have been selected for launching the 16 lakhs, albeit the fixing of 4 instead of 3½ per cent. was not the only mistake. For some reason the Port Commissioners have fixed 15th October as the date for payment in full of accepted tenders, instead of notifying that payment was to be made at once; this has detracted from the value of the bonds as a ready investment, and shows a non-appreciation by the Port authorities of the position from a money market point of view. A gilt-edged security is worth some given price, simply because money is cheap—deposits at two days' notice can be had to-day at 1 per cent. per annum—but it does not follow that in five weeks the position will be unchanged or that there will be the same avidity to absorb the identical security. The amount of the loan, 16 lakhs, is a trifle, and is another reason why the notification would have been more appetising had it contained the proviso that the amount was to be made payable immediately on issue of letters of allotment. It is not only possible but probable that by 15th October the Indian money markets will have undergone a change, and financiers here, though willing to work ready business on the low terms quoted, are chary of entering into commitments for five weeks ahead. Granting that the Port Commissioners will not need the money till 15th October, and that they would needlessly be paying interest for a month had the loan been made payable on 15th September, the fact will remain that the fraction of interest would have been of less account than the difference in the rate of average tender between a forward loan and a ready loan. It has been noted in the market that the Port Commissioners embarked on the notification regarding the loan without apparently any preliminary seeking of proper advice from known economic experts. The bazaar is glad of a 4 per cent. loan, but I think more acknowledged financial authorities would have recommended a venture at 3½ per cent., while there can be no question that in the matter of date of issue any person with even a superficial knowledge of the local money market would have disapproved of waiting till a date so remote as the middle of October. It is necessary to add that these remarks will apply equally irrespective of what the average may work out when tenders are opened on Monday and the result is declared.

Since noon to-day it has transpired that the rate at which the loan will go must be something well over 108½ one tenderer alone having offered for the lot at about that average.

There has been an outcry for some time in regard to the difficulty that clerks and sircars experience in getting down daily to the Kidderpur Docks. This is a matter of some importance to those having business to transact there. It is now reported that the Port Commissioners are trying to bring about a scheme for carrying mercantile passengers to Kidderpur and back at certain hours of the day. With the almost chronic prejudice that exists in regard to Kidderpur and its appliances, the Commissioners are wise in trying, through every means in their power, to smooth all little difficulties that exist.

Among fresh developments may be instanced certain samples of coi that have been sent up to Calcutta by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce. The specimens are from Muara and Sadong, both in Sarawak, and also a sample from Labuan. It is impossible to say at this stage whether any trade will be possible and whether there is anything in it to make our local companies set up. The intention is to have the samples analysed. As far as appearances go the coal is an excellent light friable, more like Assam than Bengal coal, and it does not appear to have been subjected to any very heavy pressure.

In the money market there has been a slightly better demand this week and supplies are not quite so overabundant; prices however are unchanged. Loans on Government paper and on bullion are easy at 2 per cent. and discounts range from 2½ to 3½. With the approach of the poojahs, it is natural to suppose that there will be the usual drain, but there is no reason for thinking that prices will be thereby affected. Of late years, the poojah demand has become less marked though it is not easy to see why it should be so.

In the produce market, the news that the Dundee strike was over, led to some activity in the two earlier days of the week, and loose jute rose about an annas or two per maund, balers, at the same time, being reported as buying heavily. Later home information was to the effect that the market was weak, and a distinct falling away in business was noticeable here. Reuter's quotation received this morning is £10-5 per ton, which is a fall of five shillings from the opening price this week. The exports of baled jute for September to all places are only 67,508 bales as against 106,597 bales in the corresponding months of last year, but opinions are held here that September's exports will be large and exceed the same month in 1894. In linseed there is nothing doing of any importance. The exports for the six months to 31st August were 101,000 tons, against 133,000 in the corresponding months of the last year, and against an average in the five previous years of 177,000 tons. Prices locally have come down, and it is reported there are no buyers.

The Freight Market is keeping quiet and very little business has been done for London; quotations remain 15s. for rice and wheat, 17s. 6d. for linseed, and 20s. for jute. Tea rate is fixed at 27s. 6d. net for September. For October-November the steamers are asking 22s. 6d. for jute, but shippers are holding out for 20s. For Liverpool and transshipment a large quantity of gunnies has been engaged (about 20,000 bales) for shipment up to June next. For Dundee there were no new transactions, but a large quantity of cargo is offering, and as soon as the odd 1t. 3d. is decided, a good business will be done. For Hamburg a few engagements at 21s. 3d. for prompt shipment, and at 22s. 6d. for later constitute all the business. For Fiume the s s Falls of Brackhim has engaged a full cargo of jute at 21s. 3d. Via Cape there is nothing doing and quotations are nominal. Disengaged sailing tonnage in Port 46,000 tons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Africa, 1,410 tons, Captain F Segelker, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bhundara,, 2,214 tons, Captain J S Hutchison, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's exrra steamer Brindisi, 2,265 tons, Captain R A Peters, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE s s Fernfield, 2,025 tons, Captain P Watson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. George Cooke, Miss Cooke, Mrs W Cluley, and three children.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (10 August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. C. P. Couchman, as cabin and 18 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Clyde	4099	Weighell	Aden	13-9	P & O S N Co
F	Fernfield	2025	Coatson	Hull	12-9	J Mackintosh
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		Y Ebrahim
M	Mahanadi	1192	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Goa	1232	Simpson	Zanzibar	13-9	

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	543	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	553	Not fixed		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3047	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
2	Brittania	1191	Hillcock	Liverpool	14-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
7	Kaiser-i-rind		Seymour	China	18-9	P & O S N Co
8	M. Baoqueheen	2740	Grisogno	China	21-9	A Lloyds
9	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	14-9	M M & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1688	Brown	Not fixed	14-9	E Bates & Co
12	Irbal	8503	Dealing	Antwerp	14-9	E Bates & Co
14	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed	H S Sidick
Naderi	2183	Macalister	Red Sea Ports	14-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Ellora (s)	Wood	Calcutta, Aug 10.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	City of London (s)	Warden	Karachi.
	Chupra (s)	Hill	Calcutta, &c.
	Africa (s)	Sigelker	Hamburg.
	Brindisi (s)	Peters	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bhundara, Hutchinson, for Calcutta, &c.
" Fernfield, Watson, for Dunkirk and Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Formosa, for China, &c.
" Amra, for Karachi, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
7	Rajpootana s	Calcutta.
	Manora s	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
6	Secundra s	Singapore.
	Gutenfels s	Hamburg.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macnab s—5 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.
Australia s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kirby Hall s—100 cases candles, H H Ahmed.
Britannia s—100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, K Ramdas.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—13 bales writing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 4 cases photo materials, D M Dukko and Co; 2 cases cutlery, &c., Army and Navy Co-Operative Society; 6 cases time-pieces, E Moledina.
Ras Rowa s—102 bales old newspapers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 10 cases soap and 4 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood; 21 cases oilmenstores, A Sallaybhoy; 7 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 8 cases chemicals, H Mooljee and Co; 30 cases sugar, &c., Army and Navy Co-Operative Society; 36 cases provisions, &c., M Kooka and Co.
FROM CHARENTE.
Kirby Hall s—20 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
La Sayne s—5 cases watches, Kenny and Co.
R Rubattino s—10 cases liqueurs, Eugene Moifbre.
FROM ANTWERP.
Africa s—250 boxes candles, M Jadowjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Peninsula s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.
R Rubatinno s—53 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Africa s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kirby Hall s—110 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 111 cwts linseed, Bauer and Krause; 1,356 cwts linseed, cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 48 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee.
Britannia s—70 bales wool, Heerjee Momedjee; 20 bales wool, N Nanjee; 2 bales silk waste, S Saunderjee; 20 cwts colr yarn, B Ponnesy; 13½ cwts myrabollams R J Kuttnagar; 250 bales wool, Gocaldass Toolseedas; 65 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee.
FOR NEW YORK.
Britannia s—3 cases carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—14 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales hides, and 19½ cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 37 cwts condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 13 cases condiments, 18 cases brassware, and 2 cases furniture, Ardeeir and Byramjee; 176 cwts coir ropes, R Khetsey; 45 cwts gum, M Lalljee.
Clyde s—4½ cwts ivory, Abdool Rehman Ahmed; 1 box indigo, Latham and Co; 6½ cwts ivory, J Bhudrinath.
FOR HAMBURG.
Africa s—287 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Ikbal s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—101 cwts pilbanum, and 1½ cwts bedellium, A Chaglanee and Co.
Formosa s—66 bales cotton, and 630 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 170 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 cwts onions, Haji Oosman Abba.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Brindisi s—200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—900 bales twist, N Abraham 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 406 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 100 cwts old iron, Killick Nixon and Co.
Formosa s—324 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 125 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 243 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bhundara s—14 bales cotton, E Dossa; 300 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.
Wooldridge, Lieut, Bo, 9th Bo Infy, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

SEPTEMBER 11.
Ferguson, Surgn-Major, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Macintyre, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, on furlough, from Dehra Dun.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th September, 1895.
There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.
By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, 12th September, 1895.
1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Serjeants who may wish to practice. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 rounds.

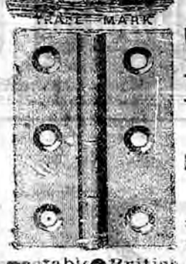
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. There will be shooting at the Colaba ranges on Saturday afternoon, the 14th instant, from 4 p.m. A match between Troops will be arranged, if numbers are asked for attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

GOLD & Co's

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ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Warehouses.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORRING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORRING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
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JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
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PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrocyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, after taste or repetition, and is, on account of its wonderful purity, the most easily digested and therefore the most valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
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Sold by all Stationers.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
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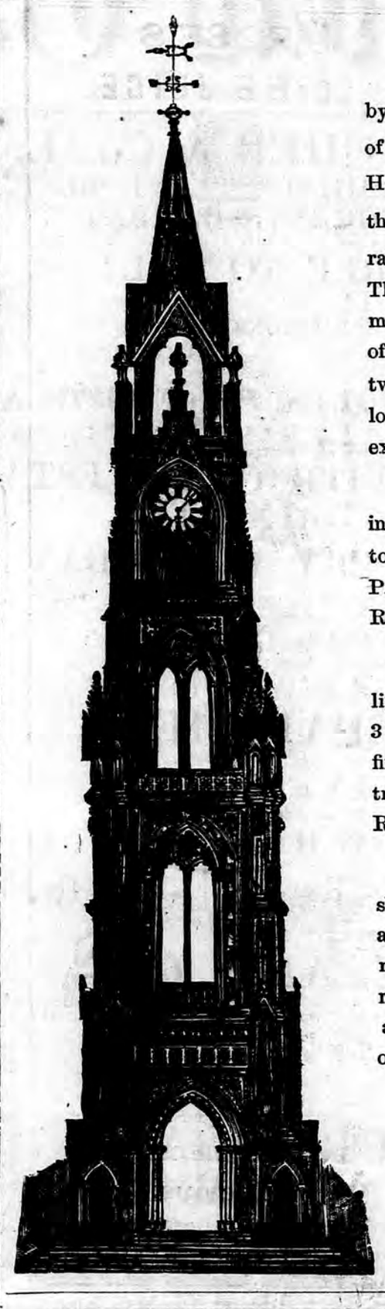
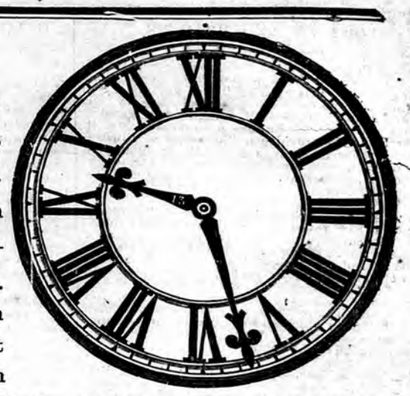
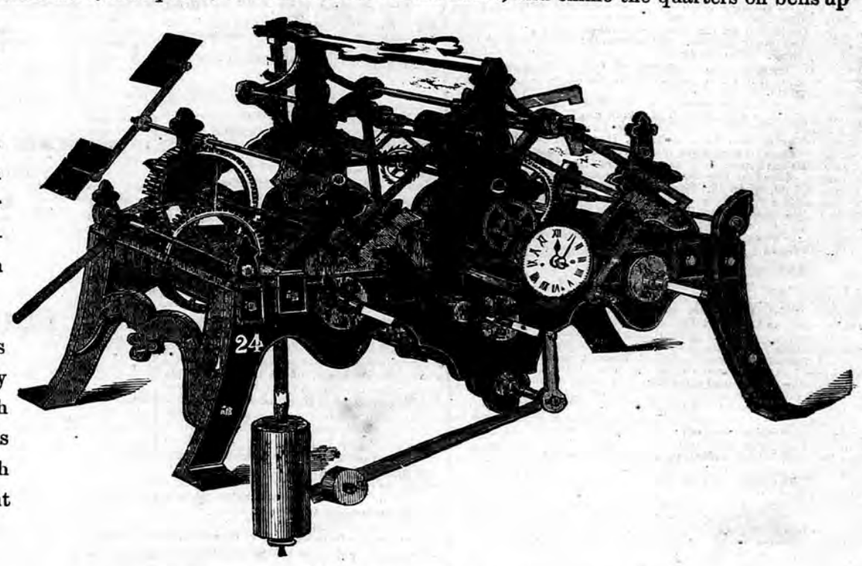


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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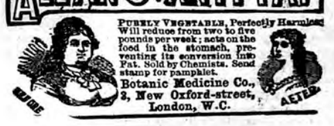

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